

Tuesday, October 16, 1866.

Continental Europe.

It is interesting, in perusing late Continental European papers, to notice the change in sentiment towards Prussia since the short but decisive campaign in Bohemia. Before the ball had opened there was a general feeling of hostility to Prussia manifested by all the Continental States, and public sentiment in Prussia was anything but favorable towards the King and Von Bismarck. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had decided against the policy of the government and had been dismissed. A campaign of ten days duration, changed the map of Europe, deposed thirty petty sovereigns, reduced Austria to the rank of a second class power, and placed the Kingdom of Prussia foremost among the powers of Continental Europe. It has been truthfully said that nothing succeeds like success. Hence it occurs that Von Bismarck, who left his country to direct the campaign in Bohemia, followed by the anathemas of his countrymen, returned at the end of a fortnight to receive the ovation due to him as a victor. Men who ten days before were ready to denounce him as a traitor, hastened to retract their harsh criticism, and to render him the homage due to his ability and statecraft, which he has fully established on an enduring basis. The elections for Deputies were immediately called and resulted in a virtual defeat of the "Party of Progress"—a party that occupies a position in Germany similar to that of the Radicals in England. The speech of the King from the Throne at the opening of the session was a wishy-washy affair. He said a great deal about thankfulness to Divine Providence for the victories that had rested with Prussian arms, and promised to restore the power of voting the supplies to the people's representatives; he alluded to the contemplated re-organization of the Federal army, and a prospective revision of the Franchise Acts; but said nothing as to the policy of the government regarding Austria, nor of its policy towards Southern Germany. The budget, we learn by cable, has since been sent in to the Chamber, and that body have signified their gratitude for the "gracious concession" by voting King William an indemnity for past excesses of expenditure—which His Majesty acknowledged were made without "legal foundation"—and have passed the supplies for 1866. The lesser German States absorbed by Prussia are gradually accepting the new order of things. The Kings, poor fellows, die hard. They cannot understand why they are stripped of regal power at the will of Prussia, and compelled to consent to any arrangement that Bismarck may see fit to dictate. But if the Prussians retain the good will of the vox populi, there is little fear of the deposed monarchs giving much trouble to their new masters. France has been gently snubbed by Prussia during the whole contest, and the King of Prussia, in his speech, made not even an allusion to "our good cousin Napoleon," who, the telegraph states, is lying seriously ill at St. Cloud. Whatever may be the motives that induced Napoleon to rest quiet while these great changes were going on around him, time alone must decide. Frenchmen request us to wait for a move until the Great Exposition shall have closed; while the rest of Europe sneer and say that he has been outwitted by his more wily adversary, and that a hostile movement would be the signal for a general European war, out of which France would emerge "second best." Outwitted or checkmated Napoleon may have been, and men may sneer at him and his policy; but if the adoption by him of the celebrated needle gun, and his pushing forward armaments on sea and land mean anything, there is mischief ahead. The latest cable news is to the 6th inst., at which date the difficulties between Italy and Austria were cleared away, and peace finally ratified—the latter power surrendering Venetia

upon Italy agreeing to pay 84,000,000 florins of the indebtedness of that Province.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMING BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT.—The theatrical performance for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institute will take place in the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening next, when the Amateurs will repeat the fairy extravaganza of Beauty and the Beast with all its scenic effects and incidents. Fresh local hits and adaptations apropos of events of the day will be introduced, and a number of juvenile sylphs, in addition to the adult corps de ballet, will enliven the scenes in fairyland. The members of the Institute will fill up the interlude with glee, comic songs, &c., and will conclude with the laughable farce of Slasher and Crasher. The programmes will be issued in the course of a day or two. Neighbors on Puget Sound will notice that the time is fixed to enable excursionists to patronize the entertainment.—Tickets may be had at Messrs. Hibben & Carswell's, J. Bagnall's, and the Mechanics' Institute.

RIFLE CONTEST, NO. 2 COMPANY.—The Monthly Challenge Cup was shot for on Saturday, by members of No. 2 Company five shots each, at the following ranges: 200, 400 and 600 yards. The cup was won a second time by Sergt. John Woollocott, who scored 27 points. The second prize was won by Private Brown by 20 points. The cup has to be won three times before the winner claims it as his property. The winners of the cup are as follows: July—Sergeant Widdowson; August—Sergt Woollocott; September—Private Gerow; October—Sergt. Woollocott.

CHARLES CRUX appeared yesterday on remand charged with having drugged and robbed a young sailor named Coleman. Inspector Welch said the accused was an old offender, and had been brought up on all sorts of charges. The Magistrate said that he regretted he was unable to give him a heavier punishment than six months imprisonment with hard labor. The complainant applied for the restitution of the \$7 stolen from him, but although the amount in prisoner's possession corresponded with what was found on prisoner, the coins did not, and the Magistrate said he could not make the order.

BOUND OVER.—John Stephens charged Wm. Bryant yesterday in the Police Court with assaulting and using threatening language towards him. Mr Courtney appeared for the complainant, Mr Copland for the defendant. After hearing the statements on both sides, complainant, at the suggestion of the Magistrate accepted an apology, and the accused was ordered to enter into his own recognizance to keep the peace for three months.

CHAWLES BEDFORD'S sweet-tand organ we observe, is emitting the pleasant kind of music in support of his patron. Just furnish the (bank) notes, Chawles, and he'll grind you any tune you desire, either "Yankee doodle" or "Rule Britannia," and to descend from the sublime to the ridiculous from "Wearing of the Green" to "The King of the Cannibal Islands."

SPRATT & KREMLER.—At a meeting of the creditors of this estate held yesterday, a most satisfactory statement of the business transacted and profits during the past 5 1/2 months, was made, and it was decided to continue the business for six months longer under the management of the firm, who possess the entire confidence of their creditors.

NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Hicks & Russell have succeeded our old-time friend W. B. Smith (who goes to England) in the family grocery business, and will continue in the same line at the old stand on Government street. We bespeak for the young firm a continuance of the liberal patronage that has been accorded their predecessor.

THE SAANICH CASE.—Henry Williams, the colored man who deserted from the Saginaw, and became the hero of the Saanich case, was brought up again yesterday in the Police Court, and on application of the Police the prisoner was remanded for three days, Mrs. Fredrickson being still unable to attend.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—This praiseworthy institution is again in trouble, and the committee ask subscribers to contribute their mites a little earlier this year than customary, in order that the pecuniary difficulties may be overcome. The request, we trust, will not be in vain.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Education Class met last night and entered with spirit into the business of the evening, the chair being ably filled by Mr W. K. Bell. An interesting programme was arranged for Monday next.

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer Fidelity arrived last evening from Portland with passengers and freight as per lists elsewhere. We are indebted to Captain Erskine and Engineer Sutton for files of papers to the 6th inst.

Municipal Council.

MONDAY evening, Oct. 8. Council met at 7 p. m. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Gower, Lewis, Layzell and Hebbard.

COMMUNICATIONS.—A communication was read from Mr Alfred Waddington, in reference to certain plates on Waddington Alley, and the clerk was directed to inform Mr Waddington that the plates must be properly secured, otherwise he should be summoned before the Mayor to show cause.

Leave was given to Mr John Leach to make certain alterations on Yates street.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.—The report of the Sanitary Committee, ending 30th ult., was read and adopted.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE.—The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the by-law providing for the raising of a Municipal revenue, and reported progress, and Council adjourned till Wednesday next at half past six p. m.

THE TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.—A letter from the Western Union Telegraph party, dated at St. Michel's, North West Coast, Aug. 2d, says the ships from San Francisco had not arrived, but were expected daily. The telegraph employees had no news from the outer world for more than a year. Col. Kennicott, leader of the St. Michel's party, died suddenly at Milato Bay last May. The remainder of the party were well. Stores were plenty and Russian officials had treated the party with great kindness and hospitality.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The brig Franklin Adams, Capt. Burr, arrived from San Francisco yesterday afternoon. She left the Bay on the 22nd ult., brings a large miscellaneous cargo and comes consigned to Pickett & Co.

BARBOO ELECTION.—By telegraph we learn that Walkem, candidate for Legislative Council, has a majority at Quesnelle and Soda Creek, and is probably elected for the district.

REMANDED.—Neebles, the Skadgett Indian charged with stealing a gun, the property of Mr Buler, was remanded yesterday for one day. Dib, his supposed confederate, was discharged.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived last night at 11:30 from Olympia and way ports with 36 passengers and some freight.

BROKEN HER PISTON-ROD.—The Sir James Douglas will not start for Nasaimo until Friday, in consequence of having broken her piston-rod.

BASE BALL.—A match is to be played at this game on Saturday next. A meeting takes place this evening in the Gymnasium Hall to arrange preliminaries.

BELLINGHAM BAY.—Capt. Roeder reports the bark Kutusoff loading with coal at this mine and three other vessels on the way from San Francisco.

THE STEAMSHIP ACTIVE reached San Francisco yesterday—four days and twenty hours from this place.

H. M. S. SCOUT will not leave until Wednesday morning. She will carry a mail to San Francisco.

It was publicly stated yesterday that Governor Kennedy and family will leave for home on the next mail steamer.

The Demonstration Committee of the Reform League recommended "that a medal or card be immediately issued and sold commemorative of the Trafalgar square, Hyde Park, and Agricultural Hall meetings, the committee believing that the meetings alluded to have been an epoch in the reform movement, and as such deserve celebration and remembrance."

The Scottish Guardian reprints a translation of a strange paper attributed to Napoleon and first published in France in 1841—a sort of sketch of an argument respecting our Lord, anticipatory in some kind of a general way of the line taken in "Ecco Homo." It is certainly curious and possibly may be genuine.

According to a Roman Catholic journal published in Mayence there are at present 310,000 monks and nuns connected with the Roman Catholic, distributed as follows: 50,000 Franciscan Monks, 16,000 School brethren, 8,000 Jesuits, 6,000 Congregations of Attendants on Sick, 5,000 Benedictines, 4,000 Dominicans, 4,000 Augustines, 4,000 Carmelites, 4,000 Cistercians and Trappists, 2,000 Regulated Quire-Masters, 2,000 Lovers, 2,000 Autumnians, 2,000 Piarists, 1,500 Redemptionists, 1,000 Brasilians, 1,000 Eremitic Congregation; all the rest number 1000, with the exception of the institutions of secular priests with monastic arrangements, which comprise about 3,000 members.

Attention has been called to the fact of a titled personage openly carrying on a retail business. Lord James Butler, of the house of Ormond of Llanthony, is not only steward in Dublin Castle, but a retail dairyman. His lordship's carts, with the owner's name inscribed thereon, according to law, traverse Dublin supplying all who will take at least four quarts of my lord's milk daily. This is only one of the many examples of trading by noblemen. The eccentric Lord Stanhope apprenticed two of his sons to handicraft business. There was once a Lord Teynham, who, in partnership with a tailor, made money by selling, or pretending to sell Government appointments. Recently, Lord Thomas Gordon was in the Bankruptcy Court as a tobacconist; and the Lord Henry Loftus is now before the same Court, his vocation being that of steward to the Marquis of Ely, his master being also his nephew.

Many other examples might be adduced, wherein the calling and the title of the individual seem to be out of harmony.

We have from time to time recorded the names of ladies in America who, after affording proof of their competency, have been admitted to practice as physicians in the United States. We have now to notice that at the St Mary's Dispensary for Women and Children, in Maylebone, the office of general medical attendant is exercised by Miss Elizabeth Garrett. The lady is the first legally qualified female medical practitioner that England has produced. She holds the license of the Society of Apothecaries, but the College of Physicians, it is said, has refused to admit Miss Garrett to be examined for the degree of M. D. At present, however, she occupies a post (for which she has shown herself qualified) which a woman may very fittingly occupy for the benefit of women and children.—Athenaeum.

In the case, Mayes agt. Mace, tried in the Sheriff's Court at Warwick, in which the defendant was "Jem" Mace, "champion of England," we are treated to a glimpse of the private life of a professional pugilist. The so called champion, it appears, like other great men, possesses "a secretary"—not the useful piece of furniture that is known by that name, but a real live writing secretary—who bears the name of Mr Henry Montague, and travels with his patron from place to place. This is the first item towards our knowledge of a fighting man's establishment. There are many of us who, on other than sumptuary grounds, might hesitate before giving our tailor an order for "a Chesterfield coat at £4 14s. 6d. and an otter skin vest at £3 3s.; and yet it was for these articles, as supplied, "per esteemed order," to Mr Jem Mace, that Mr Mayes, a Birmingham tailor, brought his action and obtained a verdict for the full amount claimed, together with a second verdict in a second action, against Mr Montague, the pugilist's "secretary," for the sum of £3 3s. for a "sealskin waistcoat." When a jockey keeps his valet, and a pugilist his secretary, men who live merely by the sweat of their brains instead of their brows, and who are their own valets and secretaries, may console themselves that nature has not endowed them with a taste for "fancy vests" at £3 3s.—London Review.

AN INVULNERABLE COAT.—We have no sooner come to know the efficiency of breech loaders than an inventor steps in to neutralize them. The game of guns versus armour, which has been played so long on a great scale, must henceforth be transferred to the case of smaller firearms. We write thus on the authority of a report furnished by Le Nord of a remarkable test, to which the invention of a light coat impervious to musketry fire has been subjected, the inventor being M. Charles Bernard, with whose invention rumour has for a few weeks been busy. According to Le Nord, the trial took place two days ago at the Belgian Tir National, in presence of M. Dailly, president of the competition, and of a great number of marksmen. The experiment was made with a cavalry carbine, charged with three grammes and a half of powder, and the conical ordnance ball for that arm. The carbine, after having been tested and regulated, was placed upon a stand pointed at the level of the breast. M. Bernard placed himself at the distance of a hundred metres commenced by taking off his coat, and showed that he was absolutely nothing but his shirt and his waist coat. He then put on his capote, which is a flowing garment falling to the ground, and covered his head with a steel casque. The shot was then fired. The public were greatly moved when they appeared to see M. Bernard stagger and fall. Happily he had only made a false step in stooping to pick up the ball, which had struck him a little above the waist and to the left side. The ball, deaden ed against the stuff, had fallen at his feet, and he came running towards us to show it. At a short distance he threw the ball to the marksmen, crying to them not to approach. Not yet having taken out a patent, M. Bernard absolutely refused to let the garment be examined by which he obtained so marvellous a result. The ball was only slightly beaten out of shape, and bore on its point the impression of the stuff. The inventor offered to renew the experiment; but, in presence of the results obtained, those present declared a new experiment unnecessary. The coat is said to weigh very little, so that there can be no objection to it on the score of its burdensomeness. Are infantry henceforth to be useless against each other, unless they are armed with heavier weapons, which it will certainly be a novelty to introduce after all the desire of military men to have the lightest possible weapon? But there will be no help for it if it is possible, by increasing the light and power of the infantry soldier's weapon, to make the necessary defensive armour, even with the advantages of the present invention, too heavy.—Globe.

A WILD GIRL.—A very curious event lately occurred in Hungary, during a bear hunt. A very savage she bear had just been wounded, when all at once a girl, about 12 years of age, rushed out of the bushes, threw herself upon the body of the expiring beast, giving utterance to the most lamentable cries. After a good deal of difficulty this young savage was captured, by nets and cords. It has been discovered that a peasant woman, some 12 years ago, lost a child—a little girl—in the confines of the forest, and had never been able to obtain any more tidings of her. A certain Countess Odoles has taken the girl under her care, and is obliged to feed her on roots, honey and raw meat, the usual food of bears.

SIGNIFICANT.—We found the following significant paragraph in "The Sacramento Union of the 22nd ult."—"There is a little stir in Fenian 'Circles' just now. A secret Council of delegates from all parts of New England met in this city last week, to organize a movement for the annexation of the British Provinces to the United States. At the head of the movement is P. A. Lamont, a native of New Brunswick, and a prominent participant in the late Fenian campaign against Canada." The Annexation movement, then is nothing more nor less than a Fenian movement as we suspected.

AWFUL PETROLEUM FIRE.—A fire broke out in the city of Antwerp recently, and raged tremendously. A London paper thus describes the conflagration:—"The extent of property in building and merchandize at present consumed is roughly calculated at £200,000 to £300,000. The fire broke out at about 7 o'clock in the morning in some merchant's stores situate in the Place de Walberge, a kind of square fronting the quay, and known as the commercial neighbourhood of Antwerp. The buildings were chiefly lofty warehouses filled with merchandise of every description, while in the basement stretched extensive vaults filled with some thousands of barrels of petroleum oil, and to the latter may be attributed the dreadful consequences that have befallen the city. The first range of warehouses attacked were the three belonging to M. Demais Haine, and by noon the whole of them were in a blaze from end to end. It there reached a magazine or depot where there was stored some 10,000 barrels of petroleum. The local fireman, police and military strove by every exertion to stay its progress, and rolled a good many barrels out of the building on the quay, but the explosion and vehement fury of the flames compelled them to retreat. During the whole day and night and the following day the conflagration swept on with terrific force. The flaming petroleum from the stores in question poured out in a stream and flowed down into the range of vaults above alluded to, where the larger quantity of petroleum was deposited. The fire then increased in magnitude tenfold, and the explosions that followed shook the whole city, and brought down houses, while many people are reported to have been killed. The force of the explosions blew in the brickwork of the sewers, into which the burning petroleum flowed, and by that means found its way into a good many houses in Rue de Saale, and into many other streets in the locality. The military drove the people out to a place of safety. Among the buildings that were subsequently consumed were the Hotel de Coburg, the bonded store known as the Great Swan and Lit le Swan, and a series of others of a commercial character. The engines that were brought into play were perfectly inadequate to contend against so awful a fire. There was only one steam fire engine there, and that belonged to a private firm at Antwerp. Most of the London fire officers have large insurance on the consumed property.

A gentleman advertises in the Courier that he will soon open a school "where Oregon's noble sons and fair daughters may drink the limpid springs of knowledge," that issue here permanently. Parents, only give us your patronage, and soon you may have the privilege of hearing the walls resound in echo to the tye in debate, prolonged by the soft tremulous voice of the maiden reading the rounded periods and euphous words that convey the thoughts of their composition." Powers of mercy! what have we here? Another Mr Squeers and Dotheboys Hall over again?

A Hamburg correspondent mentions the suggestive fact that more than seven-eighths of the slain in the Prussian armies were married men. Young men, as far as possible, escaped from the country; but those who had families were compelled to remain, and as the conscription laws are sweeping, and no substitute allowed, these were forced into the army.

A man died of joy the other day in Paris, on hearing that he had been made heir to a legacy of \$4,000.

REHEARSAL.—There will be a rehearsal of the extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" to-day, at 2:30 p.m., in the theatre. A full attendance is requested.

The steamship Golden City, with an English mail, arrived at San Francisco Oct. 3d.

A Farewell Demonstration.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE:—I see by your paper that Governor Kennedy with his family is making arrangements to leave this Colony by the next mail steamer. I have heard of no demonstration of regard or esteem being prepared. I believe it would be a mistake if the citizens of Victoria, who expended so much in the reception of a man whom they knew nothing of, should allow that same person to leave with his family without, at least, some show of good feeling. The only objections that can be raised to Governor Kennedy as a Governor is the expense of government. For this, I think, he ought not to be held responsible, as it was necessary to govern this Colony with respect to the Home Authorities, and not under the control of the people here was sent to govern; and the proof of this is, that he has been upheld in all his actions by Lord Carnarvon. But setting aside the vexed question of his administration of the government, he has always willingly taken part in anything got up for the benefit of the place. His interest has been manifest in the organization of a Volunteer force. To him ought to be given the credit of originating a Boating Club. He gave his countenance to the Cricket Club; and, indeed, has done as much as a man in his position could do to keep alive any thing that would tend to the healthy enjoyment of the people.

His wife has endeared herself to every one who has approached her. She has taken a very lively interest in the Ladies' Hospital, and has endeavored to break down cliques; which, in a little place like this, is too apt to engender.

I do not think it necessary to mention the young ladies. All who have met them at Government House know their affable manners; and I think I may safely say that when they leave the Colony their kindly and courteous recognition will be a thing missed. Surely they have some claim to a ball at which all can take some part.

The citizens' ball, given on the 24th of May, 1864, on their arrival, might be repeated before they leave.

I am neither a government official nor government tory; but one who regrets exceedingly to lose sight of friendly faces.

AULD LANG SYNE.

The Josie McNear from Puget Sound, with 15 passengers and a quantity of live stock, arrived early yesterday morning.

Tuesday, October 16, 1866.

Representation under

The result of the late British Columbia has inspired hope and confidence as to these Colonies under men selected to represent principal districts are all towards Victoria, and as posed to the position and ed by Governor Seymour patches regarding this Co nay and Big Bend will do down a good represent Westminster—the Black tric—will, of course, ret wholly committed to it some man who imagines of day rises and sets w porate limits of that eleg never saw an inch of sn and who declares that th wicked Chamber of Co the Fraser sometimes fro mouth, is derived from tion, and not from the ac of any living white A member possessing th ideas would be just th Westminister—althoug suit any other commu the limits of Bedlam; bu will pass for nil. We confident that the peop terior of the sister Colo posed to mete us out a fu justice under the new ord but we feared that New influence might be suffic to control the elections o as in times gone by. O are glad to know, we and it now only remai couver Island, when her select representatives, to character, ability, exp honesty to New Westr want men who will carry them—who, when they s so understandingly—w above party politics, tric canery, and who will str course of conciliation to policy of the United Colo redound to the best inte sections—believing, as do, that such a course policy is the one by toria will most prosper. times in our history, w men in the Council. It the popular members can do nothing against official influence that will to bear against them; y efforts at reform and pro futile when opposed to and his party, who will n between the people and With this style of argum not agree. We believe our success or non-succes will depend upon the sty send to New Westmin influence in representative at all times dangerous, generally sufficiently pow itself felt when a tost vo But we contend that, ev Council as at present cor good may be effected proper representatives Seymour and his officia with the country they fall—that should the C into a state of irretrie under their rule, they m the general ruin. With edge before their eyes, is posed for a moment that measure that may origina popular members will "shelved," while Govern ties that will drive the fev people out of the Colo passed in opposition to voice? Suppose the reagoose that every day laid on egg," would he be con enough to wring the neck and out-off the supply of error Seymour stands pre position. He will not expensive staff of offic an attempt to collect the them would impoverish and further deplete the

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

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Representation under Union.

The result of the late elections in British Columbia has inspired us with hope and confidence as to the future of these Colonies under Union. The men selected to represent the three principal districts are all well disposed towards Victoria, and avowedly opposed to the position and tone assumed by Governor Seymour in his despatches regarding this Colony. Kootenay and Big Bend will doubtless send down a good representative. New Westminster—the Black Sheep District—will, of course, return a member wholly committed to its interests—some man who imagines that the orb of day rises and sets within the corporate limits of that elegant town, who never saw an inch of snow fall there, and who declares that the story of the wicked Chamber of Commerce, that the Fraser sometimes freezes near its mouth, is derived from Indian tradition, and not from the actual observation of any living white or red man. A member possessing these peculiar ideas would be just the man for New Westminster—although he might not suit any other community outside of the limits of Bedlam; but his influence will pass for nil. We were always confident that the people of the interior of the sister Colony were disposed to mete us out a full measure of justice under the new order of things; but we feared that New Westminster influence might be sufficiently powerful to control the elections of the country as in times gone by. Our fears, we are glad to know, were groundless, and it now only remains for Vancouver Island, when her turn comes to select representatives, to send men of character, ability, experience and honesty to New Westminster. We want men who will carry weight with them—who, when they vote, will do so understandingly—who will be above party politics, trickery and chicanery, and who will strive by a wise course of conciliation to so shape the policy of the United Colonies that it will redound to the best interests of ALL sections—believing, as we sincerely do, that such a course and such a policy is the one by which Victoria will most prosper. Now, of all times in our history, we want good men in the Council. It is urged that the popular members in that body can do nothing against the weighty official influence that will be brought to bear against them; that all their efforts at reform and progress will be futile when opposed to the Governor and his party, who will naturally stand between the people and their rights. With this style of argument we cannot agree. We believe that much of our success or non-success as a Colony will depend upon the style of men we send to New Westminster. Official influence in representative bodies is at all times dangerous, because it is generally sufficiently powerful to make itself felt when a best vote is required. But we contend that, even with the Council as at present composed, much good may be effected by selecting proper representatives. Governor Seymour and his officials know that with the country they must rise or fall—that should the Colonies sink into a state of irretrievable decay under their rule, they must share in the general ruin. With this knowledge before their eyes, is it to be supposed for a moment that every good measure that may originate with the popular members will be quietly "shelved," while Government iniquities that will drive the few remaining people out of the Colonies, will be passed in opposition to the popular voice? Suppose the reader owned a goose that every day laid him a "golden egg," would he be consummate fool enough to wring the neck of the bird and cut off the supply of gold? Governor Seymour stands precisely in this position. He will not continue an expensive staff of officials because an attempt to collect the taxes to pay them would impoverish the country and further deplete the population;

and he will not attempt to outrage the feelings of the people by the passage of obnoxious measures, because he knows that to do so would result in disaster and ruin. Governor Seymour dare not, if he would, inaugurate a system of hostile legislation, and we ask the people of Vancouver Island whether they are prepared to follow the example of the up-country districts and select the right sort of members at the elections which cannot long be delayed? or whether they will entrust their interests to the tender mercies of scheming politicians and corrupt demagogues? The time is short, and if anything is to be done to improve our political condition, the armor must be buckled on immediately.

Governor-phobia.

Our obscure evening cotemporary seems to be afflicted with a disease termed Governor-phobia. No Governor or system of Government appears to suit the fellow. He hated good Sir James Douglas; he nauseates at the name of Governor Kennedy; he proposes rotten-egg Governor Seymour; and, worst of all, he wants to haul down the British flag and hoist the Stars and Stripes in its place. We believe that if the place were handed over to the Americans to-morrow, he would immediately propose to annex it to the Sandwich Islands, or give it to the Irish Republic for safe-keeping. He is one of those unhappy creatures who are always trying to pull down without possessing the faintest idea of how they are going to build up again. His latest piece of impudent assumption is to "protest" against the citizens giving Governor Kennedy a farewell dinner; as though his protest would have any other effect than to create a smile of contempt. It is quite enough for the citizens to know that the traitorous organ is opposed to the dinner, to insure a great success. Let it be a bumper, and let only loyal men be invited to subscribe.

Rothschild and the War Expenses of Prussia.

[Vienna correspondence of the London Times.] The night before last some forty of the principal financiers received an invitation from Count Larisch, the Minister of Finance, to meet him in the hotel of the Minister of Police at ten o'clock on the following morning. At the appointed hour all the persons invited made their appearance, though they well knew that they were about to be called on to make great sacrifices for the benefit of the State. Count Belcredi opened the proceedings by giving a succinct account of the state of things in the provinces occupied by the Prussians, and then made a strong appeal to the patriotism and benevolence of his hearers. He informed them that the Government was at present in need of 30,000,000 florins in silver (\$20,000,000) with which to pay the expenses of Prussia during the war, and concluded by proposing to them to guarantee to the bank the repayment of that sum. After a long discussion, in which the Minister of Finance took no part, it was agreed that the banks should be requested to advance that sum, the Vienna bankers and merchants depositing bills of exchange for the whole amount. The security offered by the Government to the financiers are mortgage bonds belonging to the Austrian Credit Foncier, which not long since undertook to advance 45,000,000 florins on a part of the State domains, the half of the custom receipts, "and the pecuniary indemnification to be expected from Italy." The bills of exchange are to be prolonged every three months, and the whole sum is to be paid off within a year and a half. Baron Anselm Rothschild told Count Belcredi that he hoped the representatives of the nation would soon have an opportunity of expressing their approval of this financial measure. Though the Minister of State gave no reply, he is said to have nodded approvingly. Yesterday evening the brokers held a private sitting, during which they tried to come to an understanding in respect to the amount for which each of them is to be security. M. D. Rothschild put down his name for 4,000,000 florins (\$2,000,000), but some of his colleagues, though enormously rich men, were far less liberal. Being personally and even intimately acquainted with the gentleman in question, you will find it natural that I do not enter into details.

THE GUNBOATS.—The Britomart gunboat left Port Dalhousie, where she had been in dock for a few days on account of an injury to her screw, received in the Cornwall Canal, on Monday evening, en route to Lake Erie. She is a very formidable craft on account of her heavy guns and rocket battery, being of a similar class to the Cherub and Haron, and can pass through the canal without difficulty. She is commanded by Lieutenant Aitison, formerly second in command on the Kinsaido, which vessel it may be remembered took Messrs. Slidell and Mason from the fort at Boston. There are also four other officers on board. Both officers and men appeared highly delighted with the novelty of fresh water cruising, and many of the former took the opportunity to visit the Falls of Niagara. During the two days they were in the port the officers and men attended Divine service in St. James Church, and the extreme neatness and spotless whiteness of the sailors' dress, and their attention during the services excited most favourable comments. Nothing

could exceed the kindness and courtesy of the officers to the numerous visitors who went on board, in explaining to them all about the Armstrong guns, and the various parts of the ship, a kindness and courtesy which never failed, though it must have been often severely tested. Prior to the departure of the vessel the officers entertained a few of their many friends, the quarter-deck being handsomely draped with flags for the occasion. Those who were fortunate enough to be there were quite delighted with the novelty of a lunch on a gunboat, and the attention and politeness manifested by the officers in making everybody as happy and comfortable as possible. During their stay at the Port, the jolly tars were drilled daily in target practice with rifles and navy revolvers, and cutlasses. They were likewise practiced in skirmishing among trees and fences on the adjacent farms. The commander gave every one who came in contact with him the impression that he was a thorough specimen of a dashing British sailor who would give a good account of the Fenian ruffians, should they dare to venture within his range. On Monday evening the Heron arrived at Port Dalhousie, where she remains for the present. —Canadian paper.

OFFICERS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Western Union Telegraph Company, which, by the recent consolidation of several companies now represents some \$40,000,000 of capital, had its first election for officers at Rochester, New York, last week, when the following named persons were elected directors:—J. H. Wade, Cleveland; Hiram Sibley, Isaac Butts, G. H. Mumford, H. R. Selden, D. A. Watson, and B. R. McAlpine, Rochester; Ezra Cornell, Ithaca; Anson Stage, Cleveland; Alfred Gaither, Cincinnati; R. S. Burrows, Albion; N. Green, Louisville; John Butterfield, Utica; P. McD. Collins, Wm. Orton, John P. Yelverton, Wilson G. Hunt, G. Livingston and E. S. Sanford, N. Y.; T. T. Eckert, Washington. At a meeting of the new board, J. H. Wade was elected President; Messrs. Sibley, Orton, and Green, Vice-Presidents, and A. H. Palmer, Secretary and Treasurer. The lines of this company traverse almost the entire continent, and embody companies which were in profitable operation even under the local and independent management, but in distributing its officers the preference, it would seem, has to a great extent been given to New York. Of the twenty directors elected, we observe that six are from Rochester, six from the city of New York, three from other parts of the state of New York, two from Cleveland, Ohio, one from Cincinnati, one from Louisville, and one from Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Charleston, New Orleans, &c., are without representatives in the monster company. [This is the company who control the Telegraph wires in the Lower Provinces.]

PETITION.—The following petition to the Earl of Carnarvon is being extensively circulated in the upper country. It is believed to have originated in Yale:

- 1. That the capital of the united Colonies should be permanently fixed, by an Act of Parliament, at Lytton City, the site of which city was wisely selected by a Commissioner sent out by Her Majesty's Government, under the direction of Sir E. B. Lytton, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose name it now bears.
- 2. That the fact of the capital being fixed at New Westminster, although only for the time being, has seriously affected the welfare and advancement of the central and most valuable portion of this Colony, which otherwise would not have been the case had the capital been fixed at Lytton, as first determined.
- 3. That in fixing the basis of representation, due regard should be had to both Colonies, each Colony to be represented according to population, regardless of what the resources of either Colony may be.
- 4. That the fiscal system for the united Colonies be fixed, which is essential to the welfare and prosperity of both.

The Coal Mines of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—It seems to me very strange in the present low state of affairs, and the continual cry of misery we hear at every street corner, that there is not a man of energy who will come forward and point out some remedy, instead of joining in the general lamentation, and waiting for some miracle from Providence to help us. We must first help ourselves, and Providence will assist us after we have shown that we are capable of doing something better than grumbling at each other continually and neglecting the very help that Providence has bestowed upon us in the shape of the different resources we possess in this country, requiring only to be dug out to make us all and thousands of others happy and comfortable. I more especially refer to our coal resources. Of all the wealth in a country, the coal formation is by far the best. It will give fortunes to the owners and permanent employment to a larger population (without population the best country in the world cannot be prosperous.) The demand for coal will increase continually by the growing development of industry and steam navigation in all parts of the world. In England the annual extraction of coal is about seventy millions of tons; in the small country of Belgium the annual extraction is about nine millions of tons, and it is the principal resource and wealth of the country. What prevents the coal mines of this place from being also a principal resource for the people here? Merely the development of them. What is required to do this? Firstly—the unanimity; secondly—the energy; thirdly—the honesty; fourthly—the perseverance of the people. The unanimity will give the money; the energy will dig the coal out; the honesty will dig it cheaper; and the perseverance will not feel discouraged at any difficulty. With such qualities, success must be certain. By the discovery of some very important seams of first quality of anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island, we have a great advantage over the discoveries of bituminous coal, and require only to apply the four qualities mentioned to make us in a short

time very prosperous and contented, for there is nothing to hinder the opening of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mine with the present monetary resources of the company, and make it self-paying in about six months' working time, and before a year shall have passed, the shareholder will doubtless receive a dividend by the gradual increase of the extraction of the coal. There is no doubt that, with good and competent management, the mine would produce above 2000 tons per month within two years. As anthracite coal is generally sold from \$18 to \$25 per ton in San Francisco, and the cost of delivering coal from the Queen Charlotte mine there will be only from \$10 to \$12 per ton, it is easily to be seen the very large profit that will be realized by the shareholders, and the large amount of money that will be circulated here in consequence. How is it that the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company and others do not take more interest, and show more energy in the development of this vast source of wealth? A WOULD-BE NON-GRUMBLER.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback. Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminently a remedy for bilious and liver complaints, and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these fine purifying Pills will remove the cause of the ailment, and restore the blood to its normal state. Vertigo, dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are rarely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

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

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

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

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

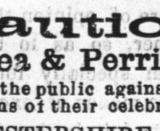
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

- Ague, Bilious Complaints, Bloatedness of the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, King's Evil, Pains of all kinds, Scrofula, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symp-toms, The Doubloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Weakness, wherever cause whatever cause.

Sold at the Establishment of PROSSER HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1/3d, 2s, 4s, 6d, 11s, 22s, and 36s, each Box.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PROVINCIAL BY CONNOISSEURS TO BETTER TO BEHOLD TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



CAUTION. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. Beware of the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sole Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Messrs. Lea and Perrin, Worcester, England. Agents for the Colonies, Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes, 110, 112, and 114, Victoria Street, Melbourne.

Low Brothers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL IMPORTERS.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA. Agents for the Union Insurance Co. San Francisco, Marine, and other insurance companies.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c., &c.

(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Claff's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whitten's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder, and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste. Agents for the Colonies, Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes, 110, 112, and 114, Victoria Street, Melbourne.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c. (FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)

MANUFACTURED BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

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

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE FOR all the diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, BOWEL S. Put up in Glass Phials, warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in the most delicate manner, and in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, malades, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be taken as resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINTS; CONSTIPATION; HEADACHE DROPSY FILES.

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

Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. nov12dly Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

Washing made Easy! THE FAMILY WASHING

May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Household, by using Harper's "Glycerine Soap Powder."

A Clergyman's wife says, "one half of Soap is least, is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour." Sold in Penny Packets by all Storekeepers, Wholesale by Harper, Tinseltree St., Bromley, Bow, London.

Wholesale Agents for Vancouver Island, Messrs. JANION, GREEN & RHODES, 110, 112, and 114, Victoria Street, Melbourne.

Italy.
The German war has no sooner ended, and Europe has hardly prepared to settle down to a quiet acceptance of the momentous changes that have been brought about, than all eyes are turned towards Italy where much discontent prevails in consequence of the action of the Government in surrendering the Trent territory to Austria, after a portion of it was in the possession of the Italian troops. The Government explain that they could not have prolonged the struggle without incurring the danger of a general European war, and that, having gained the great prize of Venetia, they were content to pause for awhile. The people, not satisfied with this explanation, demand that the Roman States, from which the French troops will shortly be withdrawn, shall be annexed to the Italian Kingdom. A letter from Rome, in the Paris Debates, paints a dark picture of the state of affairs at the Vatican. A feeling of insecurity possesses the Pope in consequence of the danger to which he is exposed of being stripped of his temporal power. This feeling is shared by the people, and a general gloom pervades the Eternal City as though some awful calamity, beyond the power of man to avert, was about to visit it. Business suffers in consequence of this feeling; the monetary crisis is oppressive; payments are effected with great difficulty; the Bank paper is at a discount of 10 per cent. for Roman money, and 20 per cent. for French; bankruptcies are frequent. Brigandage has changed its *modus operandi*. It has thrown off its political mask, and has dissolved itself into a number of small bands which act separately, and carry on their depredations at the very gates of the Eternal City. The Roman Campaign is no more safe; nobody ventures to go there. Hardly a day passes without the news of some kidnapping effected in order to obtain a ransom. The brigand's occupation has become a branch of industry. The proprietors of country estates and the farmers shut themselves up in their own houses, or take refuge in Rome; the Romans no more leave their city, they do not dare to go into the country, nor even repair to the local festivities in the vicinity of the town. This is indeed a gloomy state of affairs, and one that cannot continue long without a catastrophe. How soon the storm-cloud may burst, or how terrible may be the misery it will entail, it is difficult to say; but let it come sooner or later, it will find Rome a willing victim, on the same principle that we accept Union—that things cannot be much worse than now under any system of Government.

Lytton City as the Capital of the United Colonies.
A petition is being circulated for signature in the interior of British Columbia, praying Her Majesty's Government to establish the capital of the United Colonies at the town of Lytton, which is situated at the confluence of the Thompson with the Fraser River. Report states that the document was being numerously signed; but we cannot believe that, outside of the district intended to be most benefited by the removal of the seat of Government to that locality, a dozen men will be found willing to affix their names to a paper that prefers such an unreasonable request. The only argument that can be advanced in favor of Lytton as the capital, is that its location is central. In every other respect, there is not a hamlet on the Lower Fraser that does not possess advantages superior to those it has to offer. For fully four months in the year the town is almost unapproachable from the lower country, and until a railroad has taken the place of the wagon-road, and the iron-horse has superseded the patient pack animal, it is folly to imagine that the prayer has any chance of success. Besides, supposing that Lytton be an excellent location for the capi-

tal, there are no Government Buildings for the accommodation of the officials, and the financial state of the country is such that it cannot afford to erect the necessary buildings. What Lytton may become ten or twelve years hence, is another matter; but it certainly offers small inducements at present for the establishment of the capital there; and any man who holds it out as a bait to the Lyttonites has too much sense to believe that it will be carried out—at least, during his time.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Oct 13.
My Ain Gude Wife.
Some men see fickle minded are
Nae wife wi' them could gree,
But aye are hunting after change;
As wue-de as wue-de can be,
I'm proud to see my ain gude wife,
That's aye sae fond o' me;
I wadna gae my ain wife
For ony wife I see.
When I'm awa frae her a' day,
The time to me seems dreag;
I lang to see her bonnie face—
Her languishing grey ee',
She looks sae kindly at the bairn—
And then she looks at me;
I wadna gae my ain wife
For ony wife I see.
She's virtuous, truth, and worth combined;
Yet love blinks in her ee',
And tho' we baith are getting auld,
She aye seems young to me;
I fonder grow each year wi' her,
And sae does she wi' me;
I wadna gae my ain wife
For ony wife I see.
She sings as sweet as ony bird
That warbles on the lee;
And has a heart as true as steel,
That's aye sae warm to me;
I envy not the wealth and pomp
That's a' this world can gae;
I wadna gae my ain wife
For ony wife I see.
And when death comes that changes a',
In sky, and earth, and sea,
And we must cross that narrow bourne—
Sae near to her and me,
Yet in that narrow bed of earth,
I'd like her laid by me—
I wadna gae my ain wife
For ony wife I see.

Demonstration of Respect to Governor Kennedy.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen met in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, to determine upon the most suitable mode of paying a parting tribute of respect to His Excellency the Governor. Among those present, were His Worship the Mayor, Dr Tolmie, Messrs W J Macdonald, R Burnaby, J R Stewart, T L Wood, W C Ward, Sebring Green, E G Alston, J H Turner, J T Pidwell, Capt Nagle, J P Davies, Dan Lindsay, J G Norris, Hepworth, C Wyllie, J H Brown, D B Blair, Capt Torrens, &c., &c.

Mayor Franklin was called to the Chair and stated the object of the meeting. Mr Burnaby proposed that the demonstration take the form of a ball, as it would enable Mrs Kennedy and the Misses Kennedy to be present, which would no doubt be gratifying to all. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, it was a more economical mode of enjoyment than a dinner; a great consideration in these hard times (hear).

Mr Cochran seconded the motion, believing it a more sensible way of enjoyment to allow the ladies to participate. All knew what after-dinner speeches were, and he thought it better to avoid them (hear, hear). The motion was carried, and some discussion ensued as to the price of admission and the place where the ball should be held. It was finally agreed that the price of tickets should be fixed at \$5 for gentlemen, ladies free; that the ball should take place in the House of Assembly on such day as His Excellency might name to the committee, and that in lieu of a regular supper table being laid that refreshments be liberally provided. The majority of the meeting were of opinion that by making the tickets higher, so as to be able to erect a supper room specially for the occasion, it would be the means of excluding many who might wish to join in the demonstration. A committee, consisting of the chairman and Messrs. Cochran, Macdonald, Ward, Green, Turner and Norris, was appointed to carry out the arrangements. The Committee subsequently waited upon the Governor and met with a most courteous reception. His Excellency felt grateful for the compliment offered to himself and family, gave the Committee the free use of the House of Assembly, and fixed upon Friday next as the most convenient day for the ball to take place.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY MURDER AT CARIBOO.
Another murder by highwaymen is just reported from Cariboo. George Gibson, a Danish packer, while on his way across Bald Mountain from Cedar Creek, with a train of twenty-five pack animals, was shot through the head and instantly killed by robbers. The animals wandered off in every direction. The dead man is believed to have had a large amount of gold dust in his possession when killed, all of which was taken. Parties started out from William Creek to bring the body in on the 1st inst.

RIFLE MATCH.—The match between five of the non-commissioned officers of No. 1 Volunteer Company, and five privates, contested for on Thursday, was the most exciting that has yet taken place. The ranges were 200, 300, 400, and 600 yards, five shots at each distance. The non-commissioned officers took the lead and maintained it at each of the ranges except at 300 yards, at which distance they lost ground so completely as to give their opponents the victory, with 12 points to spare. Corpl. Englehart made a splendid score of 56 points, nearly equal to a centre for each shot. The total score was 192 against 180. The men merely contested for the expenses of the match; the following were the names:—Non-commissioned officers, Color Sergt. Turner, Sergt. Bowden, Corpl. Roscoe, Englehart and Morris, and Privates Homfray, Jno Wilson, Allsop, Newbury, and Soar.

THE CASE OF MAURICE CAREY.—His Worship Mayor Franklin and the American Consul yesterday presented the petition asking for the liberation of Maurice Carey to His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency said that the case had been frequently brought to his notice, and that he had on several occasions referred petitions to the Chief Justice, who had, however, replied that he saw nothing in the case to justify an exercise of executive clemency. His Excellency promised to lay the present document before the Chief Justice, and to recommend it to his favorable consideration. We sincerely hope that the prayer of the petition will be granted for the sake of the wife and little ones; but only upon condition that the convict shall leave the Colony.

LEACH RIVER.—There has been a great freshet on Leach River caused by the recent rains. The dam recently constructed by the ditch cutters is completed, and withstood the pressure of the raging flood without sustaining the least damage. The ditch, it is expected, will be fully completed in ten days. Previous to the flood, several companies at work with rockers in Martin's Gulch made \$9 per day to the hand, and as soon as the water shall have subsided, expect to do so again. Great confidence is expressed as to the result of mining operations after the water has been turned into the ditch.

THE "FIDELITER" with Mr Kohl, departed yesterday for the scene of conflagration with hose and other apparatus for the extinguishment of the flames. The hose was kindly lent by the Sutelej.

THE RAINY SEASON appears to have commenced in real earnest. On several days past heavy showers have fallen, and there is little hope of many days more of fine weather.

IN HOSPITAL.—Two of the seamen belonging to the Mackay, suffering from scurvy, were brought to the Hospital yesterday. One of the cases is rather a bad one.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer Fideliter will leave on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for Portland.

THE "MACKAY"—This vessel will commence discharging on Janion, Green & Rhodes' wharf to-day.

Further Particulars about the Murder.

[From the Cariboo Sentinel.]
Mr Cox, accompanied by Friday Constable Fitzgerald, left here on Friday last for the purpose of holding an inquest on the remains of the man found near Beaver Pass, and returned on Saturday evening, from whom we gather the following particulars: On Saturday morning Mr Cox proceeded to the spot, which is distant nearly half a mile below Edwards' Ranch at a point where the wagon road intersects the old trail, and swore in a jury who examined the remains, which they found lying in a hole into which the body must have been thrown after the murder had been committed. Nothing remained but a mere skeleton, the clothes still undisturbed; on the back part of the skull was observed a bullet hole, but no corresponding perforation could be noticed on any other portion of the skull, thus showing conclusively that the shot must have come from behind; the teeth were perfect in both jaws, but the lower and upper back teeth appeared to be filled with gold. The clothes consisted of a black double-breasted vest, blue serge pants, with drawers, a grey undershirt, and a heavy greyish-brown overshirt, a small white neckerchief, a pair of heavy nailed Wellington boots (No 8's); a belt was lying by his side with a brass hook and eye; no hat could be found. The following articles were found in the pockets of his clothing and taken charge of by Mr Fitzgerald: A silver hunting case watch, maker's name John Tobias, Liverpool; a silver pencilcase, bearing on the seal the initials C. M. B.; a new tin drinking cup, with the name C. M. Blessing scratched on the bottom; a sheath knife was found at his feet, on the handle of which was carved the initials C. M. B.; in one of the pockets there was a small clasp purse containing a few grains of fine gold wrapped up in a piece of tea paper. One of the pockets of his pants was turned inside out. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of willful murder against some person or persons unknown. [The body has since been recognised as that of C. M. Blessing. A young man named Barry is in custody at Yale, on suspicion of being the murderer.]

A movement is in progress in France to secure the abolition of the punishment of death. The question, which will shortly come up for consideration in the French Senate, is awakening great interest, and several leading Senators are expected to speak in favor of the abolition.

The Wigan Murder.

[London Morning Post, Aug 10.]
The trial which took place on Monday at Liverpool, strangely illustrates the old saying that "Murder will out." The crime which formed the subject of that trial has already attained a dreadful celebrity as "The Wigan Murder," and the manner in which it has been traced home furnishes one of the most extraordinary instances on record of a chain of circumstantial evidence arising from and held together by apparently the most trivial fact. Had that evidence stood alone, it was so strong that its weight would have been irresistible; but it was, as will be seen, accompanied by independent evidence of another kind on which no such doubt could be thrown as is supposed to attach to the indirect testimony of facts, and which leaves no doubt as to the justice of the decision to which the jury came. A strange and awful interest has attached to this murder, both on account of the cruelty displayed in its commission and of the apparent absence of motive for taking the life of such a person as the victim appears to have been. The circumstances of the murder are shortly told. James Barton was employed with others to attend to the working of the engine used at the Balkhouse Colliery, near Wigan. On the night of the 2nd of January, 1863, he went as usual to take his turn of work at the engine, and was never more seen alive. The man whose place it was to relieve him, when he came for that purpose at three o'clock in the morning, found the cabin empty, and the fire there nearly out, while the engine furnaces were very low. Further examination showed that a fearful crime had been committed. Marks of blood were traced on the walls of the cabin; buttons, shoe-buckles, and a buckle belonging to the missing man were also discovered; and, most horrible of all, human bones and part of a skull were found partly consumed among the ashes of the furnace. That was all that was absolutely known at the time, and for long not one was nothing further discovered, but no clue was ever obtained which appeared at all likely to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the horrible deed which had undoubtedly been committed. But here again, as has been so often the case; the press, by the great publicity it gave to the details of the murder, came to the aid of justice; and here again that fatality which seems so inevitably to follow the murderer and induce him to make some one fatal error has done its work.—Thomas Grime, a lawless character, who lived at Chorley, and who was actually working out a sentence for felony at Dartmoor when the accusation was made against him, returned home at five o'clock on the morning following the murder, having then in his possession a watch. This watch is proved beyond a doubt to have been that which James Barton had taken to work with him on the previous evening, and the chase is finally regained, and produced as damning evidence against the murderer, are strange and varied enough. Grime entrusted it to his brother James to pledge, and after twice losing the duplicate, gave it to him, provided he could succeed in getting it out of pawn. This James did, and sold it to a man named Akers, who appears to have been in possession of it up to the time of the trial. Meanwhile, however, the local papers were full of throwing the watch into a canal, led to an ineffectual search there for it, and the publication of an exact description of it, which James Grime and his father read. Struck with the resemblance of the watch described to that which had been brought home by Thomas Grime, they consulted together, and, no doubt, after a hard struggle between duty and affection, gave information to the police which led to the regaining of the watch and its identification. The evidence against nature; but it does not stop here, for, on being charged with the crime, he made a statement which, even if it were taken to be literally true as it stands, shows an amount of depravity and turpitude perfectly appalling. One William Thompson, according to the prisoner's account, and without any reason assigned, said to him, "Wilt thou come with me to murder Mr. Barton?"—and accordingly at half-past nine on the fatal evening they, with another, did go in cold blood to the cabin, where they knew they should find him alone. Then and there they murdered him as he slept, and put the body into the will never be found out except some of us "one's own account, and it appears from it that the only gain derived from the murder was the very watch which led to his detection and which Grime states was pledged by the man who has since died in prison in the name of John Walworth, whereas it is now known that that pledging was effected by his own brother at his own request. It was impossible in face of such facts that any jury could fail to find the prisoner guilty of this most foul crime, and although his counsel, in the exercise of his office, may have been right in endeavoring to discredit the confession altogether as the work of a diseased imagination if it is to be believed at all, it is impossible to escape the conviction that he was an accomplice in the fullest sense of the word, and it would be the gravest possible injury to public justice that any such view should be taken of similar circumstances as that which was pressed on his behalf. Baron Martin, indeed, disposed of it by instructing the jury that he who goes out with others in a common design to perpetrate a murder and afterwards shares the spoil, is in all respects as guilty as the actual perpetrators; and as to this particular case, he further said in passing sentences that he was as clearly convinced of his guilt as if he had seen him commit the act with his own eyes. It is impossible to read the evidence without coming to a similar conclusion, and all those who have the interests of public justice at heart will congratulate themselves that so certain a light has at length been thrown upon a crime which for so long a period has remained unavenged by the arm of the law.

A gentleman who had been spending the evening with a few friends, looking at his watch just after midnight, said, "It is to-morrow morning! I must bid you good night, gentlemen."

Near all the post offices in Texas are in charge of females. It works so well that the males now arrive and depart every hour in the day.

A GREAT JEWEL SWINDLE.

—All Paris is talking about a story which resembles a good deal that of the Queen's necklace. In the M. Cramer, received a letter, a jeweller in Paris, Prussian arms, and signed "Comte de Schaffgotsch," chamberlain of His Majesty the King of Prussia; in which he was asked if he wished to undertake the execution of some models, in brilliant, of an order which the Queen intended to create. The jeweller immediately accepted, and some days afterwards there arrived some drawings executed by the Queen herself. The jeweller set to work forthwith, and in a few weeks afterwards he transmitted to Berlin a magnificent cross, surrounded with diamonds. He received congratulations and an order for a dozen more diamond crosses, with a further promise of an order for the crown of the Prince of Hohenzollern, as sovereign of the Danubian Principalities. The jeweller was the happiest of men. His fortune was evidently made. But when and how was he to forward the crosses? The count replied that he was just then charged with a diplomatic mission, and that on a day named he would be at Cologne and would receive the decorations at a banker's in that town. The jeweller sends the crosses to the house of Oppenheim, informing them that they were to be delivered to the chamberlain of the Queen of Prussia. Some days afterwards the count informed by letter the intermediate agents, that he would pass through the town at a certain hour, and begged them to forward to him the jeweller's parcel through a clerk. No sooner was he so informed, than the Queen of Prussia was delighted, and her chamberlain gives to the jeweller another order for crosses, to be also set in diamonds. But there was nothing said as to payment, and the jeweller, uneasy in mind, did at last what he should have done at first. He called upon the Prussian ambassador at Paris, who informed him that he had been dealing with a knave, and that the letters were all forged. The jeweller, in consternation, sets out for Baden under the advice of the ambassador, sees the Queen, and is assured by her that she is an entire stranger to the whole story of the crosses. On his return to Paris, the jeweller receives another letter from the pretended count, who intimates this time that he might himself be decorated with the order of the Red Eagle. Now, however, the jeweller was on his guard. The police were communicated with, and they managed to draw the fox into the trap. He is, it appears, a man of good family, whom a passion for gambling has ruined; he is the son of an old general, and holds himself rank and title at the Court of Prussia, &c. The police have seized at the hotel where he put up in Paris, all the jeweller's letters, some diamonds detached from the crosses, with several visiting cards, having the name of the Count of Schaffgotsch on them together with a blank stamp bearing the arms of the Queen of Prussia, &c. This very curious affair will soon be unravelled before the tribunals.—Paris Letter.

Items by Mail.

A terrible accident occurred at a large cattle fair in Le Blanc, France. A sudden panic seized the oxen brought there for sale, which, to the number of 1,200, set off at a furious speed in the same direction, overthrowing everything in their way. At last they came to a wall and hedge inclosing a field, both of which were borne down by the shock, and the animals escaped into the country. As the ground on the outside of the fence was about four feet lower than on the inside, the oxen fell on each other, carrying with them seven or eight persons who happened to be near the spot. At the foot of the wall, two men were found crushed to death, and four others severely injured, but only one of them dangerously. Two oxen were also killed. Seven persons received hurts by being thrown down and trampled on.

The Prior of Rocca Massima, who was 12 days in the brigands' hands, is now in Rome, and gives interesting accounts of his adventure. He states that the brigands who took him, none in number, were nearly all disbanded Bourbonic soldiers, commanded by an ex-sergeant, who still retains that appellation among his comrades. These worthies complained that they had been very ill-treated, having been first encouraged to take to brigandage, and then abandoned to their fate in the mountains, with equal probability of getting shot on the Italian or Pontifical side of the frontier. They said they had nothing left to do now but to continue their present career, surrender being impracticable, "especially in my case," added the Sergeant with a sinister smile, "for I should have to answer for twenty acts of homicide at the very fewest."

In sixteen of the counties of England there are places where the inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries by prescription, or by some charter, grant or writ. Among these places are Axbridge, Berkhamstead, Burton-upon-Trent, Bury St. Edmunds, Derby (except at the Assizes), Henley-on-Thames, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Nantwich, Richmond (Yorkshire), Salisbury, Sutton, Colefield, and Wymondham. These exemptions sometimes cause much inconvenience.

The Inverness Courier, a Scotch paper, has the following: In 1854 a gentleman named Donald McLeod, a farmer, if we mistake not, lost a pocket book in Fortree, containing all his money, and being unwilling to meet his creditors penniless he emigrated to the United States. There, it appears, he has been successful in amassing a fortune, and having now, after a lapse of twelve years, returned to his native land, he has given instructions to pay with interest all claims against him.

A laborer in Anbagne, France, has just died of hydrophobia in the asylum of St. Pierre at Marseilles. Both he and his wife were bitten at the same time by a dog, but the woman, more prudent than her husband, consented to have the wound cauterized immediately, and felt no ill effects from it. The man, who took no precautions, expired in great agony.

The Cariboo Election.
The Cariboo Sentinel furnishes full particulars of the things at the nomination of the representation of the and Western districts in the Council. The miner's whose election was regarded thing, withdrew at the election Mr MacLaren is an honest, and thoroughly practical would no doubt have ably re the mining constituencies. should have declined to go t when his return was almost we leave him to determine Mining Board under whose a first stepped into the polit if serious in his professed fight the miner's battles in the tive Halls of the United where he would have been list a strong phalanx to a certainly is somewhat of an position to assume that b disapproves of the policy of Government, and believes same policy will be maintain predominance of official under the new constitution, therefore decline the no The greater the contemplat to be inflicted upon the in the mining community, the the reason, we should suppo independent seats being fill who would be prepared bravely for their constituen ever, we have to deal now only candidates left, betwe the electors had to decide, M ris and Walkem. The n took place at the Court Ho field, on the 24th ult., Com Cox presiding. Mr Frank proposed Mr Thomas Harris and proper person to repr districts in the Legislative and Mr Park seconded the tion. Mr C. Booth proposed J. S. Thompson seconded M. A. Walkem. The show of b ing been declared in favor o ris, and a poll demanded, th man rose and addressed the making some very good prof a small compass. After Mr Harris proceeded to say was not a stranger in the Co was an old pioneer in the having built the first wharf Westminster and spent thou dollars in the mines long before them. He was an Englishman and cherishing the flag he liv and would, if elected, do without fear or favor. Th many changes and reforms ne which his earnest attention devoted. First, there v abolition of all Road T with tolls, duties, and high Caribooites were compelled 75 per cent more on articles sumption than the people lower country, and it was no just and proper that the latter made to contribute their qu burdens of taxation. He wo duce and support a Mechan Law, as all knew the ben would be derived from such a new country like this, wher the utmost importance to pr labor of the artisan and n The passing of a law for p mining suits being carried into of Chancery would receive support. He would intro measure for reducing the tax such articles as are almost consumed in Cariboo, on whic is at present charged ranging to 80 per cent. to 12 per ce was in favor of having the Hospital supported solely by orment; it was the only pub tution in that large district, and therefore to have some of the money spent in its maintain out calling on the generosity of for subscriptions to support would oppose all monopol grants of land except to actual He had come to the country it his home; and had bought

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 16, 1866.

The Cariboo Election.

The Cariboo Sentinel furnishes us with full particulars of the proceedings at the nomination of candidates for the representation of the Eastern and Western districts in the Legislative Council. The miner's candidate, whose election was regarded as a sure thing, withdrew at the eleventh hour. Mr MacLaren is an honest, intelligent and thoroughly practical man, who would no doubt have ably represented the mining constituencies. Why he should have declined to go to the poll when his return was almost certain, we leave him to determine with the Mining Board under whose auspices he first stepped into the political arena. If serious in his professed desire to fight the miner's battles in the Legislative Halls of the United Colonies, where he would have been able to enlist a strong phalanx to aid him, it certainly is somewhat of an anomalous position to assume that because he disapproves of the policy of the late Government, and believes that the same policy will be maintained by the predominance of official influence under the new constitution, he must therefore decline the nomination. The greater the contemplated wrong to be inflicted upon the interests of the mining community, the stronger the reason, we should suppose, for the independent seats being filled by men who would be prepared to battle bravely for their constituents. However, we have to deal now with the only candidates left, between whom the electors had to decide, Messrs Harris and Walkem. The nomination took place at the Court House, Richmond, on the 24th ult., Commissioner Cox presiding. Mr Frank Perrett proposed Mr Thomas Harris as a fit and proper person to represent the districts in the Legislative Council, and Mr Park seconded the nomination. Mr C. Booth proposed and Mr J. S. Thompson seconded Mr George A. Walkem. The show of hands having been declared in favor of Mr Harris, and a poll demanded, that gentleman rose and addressed the electors, making some very good professions in a small compass. After thanking those present for the honor done him, Mr Harris proceeded to say that he was not a stranger in the Colony, but was an old pioneer in the country, having built the first wharf at New Westminster and spent thousands of dollars in the mines long before he saw them. He was an Englishman, loving and cherishing the flag he lived under, and would, if elected, do his duty without fear or favor. There were many changes and reforms needed, to which his earnest attention should be devoted. First, there was the abolition of all Road Tolls; for with tolls, duties, and high freights, Caribooites were compelled to pay 75 per cent more on articles of consumption than the people of the lower country, and it was nothing but just and proper that the latter should be made to contribute their quota to the burdens of taxation. He would introduce and support a Mechanics' Lien Law, as all knew the benefits that would be derived from such a law in a new country like this, where it is of the utmost importance to protect the labor of the artisan and mechanic. The passing of a law for preventing mining suits being carried into a Court of Chancery would receive his firm support. He would introduce a measure for reducing the tariff upon such articles as are almost entirely consumed in Cariboo, on which a duty is at present charged ranging from 15 to 30 per cent. to 12 per cent. He was in favor of having the Cariboo Hospital supported solely by the Government; it was the only public institution in that large district, and ought therefore to have some of the people's money spent in its maintenance, without calling on the generosity of miners for subscriptions to support it. He would oppose all monopolies in the grants of land except to actual settlers. He had come to the country to make it his home; and had bought land and

built his house on it. He was no bird of passage, being rather too heavy on the wings for that. [Laughter.] Such was the enunciation of the views of the candidate, whom subsequent telegrams inform us has been returned. In answer to a question put by an elector, as to whether he would stick up for Union, Mr Harris answered: "certainly, on a fair and equitable basis." We see nothing in the political creed of the hon. member to which the most fastidious could object. It contains many matters and measures, which, if the hon. gentleman can succeed in carrying out, he will deserve well, not only of his constituents, but of the country at large; and, with all said and done, the Caribooites might have gone farther and fared worse, as we believe Mr Harris will prove a more straightforward, liberal and independent member, than many are willing to suppose. Mr Walkem, who contested the seat so closely with Mr Harris, rested his claims chiefly on past services in and out of the Council, and the fact of his having sunk money to the extent of some fifteen thousand dollars in the mines. He told the electors that he had been requested to accept a nomination for Lillooet District, and thinking that the Cariboo electors would return a scion of the pick and shovel and not of the quill, he had declined to solicit their suffrages; but failing this, he asked for their support, although he would still retire if they could find an honest man to represent them. Mr Walkem was here questioned by Mr Park, concerning the miner's petition, and not relishing the home thrust, retorted as follows:

"Mr Park has identified himself as one of your selves; he goes to market, buys his own steak, carries it home, cooks it, and shares a portion of it with his bull terrier. [Laughter.] Aside from puppies, let me consider, 1st. What I have done for you; and 2d. What I have not done for you; and 3d. What I have done for myself; and, Irishman like, I shall take up the last question first. Mr Park—In that case then, you will be engaged for the plaintiff. [Roars of laughter.] I give Mr Park a verdict in his favor; I acknowledge he has me this time; and will show itself."

After this escapade, Mr Walkem proceeded to inform his hearers that he came here as others did, to make money and then leave the country. He had, however, lost money in the country and there was nothing to be made in the Council. He took credit to himself for having had a hand in framing the efficient and clear (?) laws of the mining board, which he had done at great personal sacrifice, and explained his conduct in reference to the petition for a law to prevent mining suits from being carried into a Court of Chancery, and his position as a shareholder in the Bed Rock Flume Company. Mr Walkem next alludes to the Gold Tax, and makes it appear that Governor Seymour, after viewing the prosperity of the mines, suggested a tax of from 9d to 1s per ounce, and that finding the Council disposed to impose a tax of 2s per ounce, he (Mr W.) moved that it be 9d. (but his motion was not seconded.) He had proposed that native grown produce should be exempted from Road Tolls, and that the Tolls should be reduced to one cent a pound at Yale and the same at Lytton in lieu of present rates. Mr Walkem concluded with the following paegeyric on his late lord and master:

"Governor Seymour has done the Council justice and the people justice; when any important measure was passed, he used to consult on the votes, and if the vote of the five representative members stood against the ten official members, he attached more weight to the five than the ten, and ruled accordingly."

We confess of the two, we much prefer the simple programme put forth by Mr Harris, to the more inflated egotistical pretensions set up by his unsuccessful opponent, and we candidly think, that while guarding the interests of his constituents, the member for the Cariboo districts will be found always ready to support every measure tending to promote the general welfare of the people.

The pecuniary troubles of Paris Carter, the colored debt-collector, have driven him crazy.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Oct 12.

ARRIVAL FROM LIVERPOOL.—The British bark Mackay, Captain Owen Hughes, 188 days from Liverpool, consigned to Janion, Green & Rhodes, with a cargo of general merchandize, arrived yesterday afternoon. Capt. Hughes reports four men down with the scurvy. The steward—named John Botet—a native of the West Indies, died on the 21st of September of inflammation of the chest. The run to Cape Horn was remarkably good, and the Cape was rounded without experiencing much difficulty. From the Cape to this port the weather was unfavorable, which accounts for the long passage. The bark entered the Straits on Sunday and before daylight yesterday experienced a terrific hurricane, which carried away the foresail, foretopgallant sail and mizzenstaysail. The Mackay was sailed into the harbor to her wharf by Pilot Pike. She is a North American built vessel of 383 tons burden, and is only about two years old. The sick men received every attention from the consignees.

BRUTALITY.—An Indian was dreadfully beaten on Store street last evening, by a number of white men. The savage, while drunk, had threatened to strike one of the whites with a stone, when he was set upon, knocked down and kicked in the head and body. One of his assailants then kneeled on the prostrate man and seized him by the hair with both hands, beat the sidewalk with his head. The sound of the man's head as it was pounded on the sidewalk was something horrible to hear. After the wretched creature had been beaten into a state of semi-insensibility, he was rescued by a Marine, who chanced to pass that way.

THE PERFORMANCE.—Parties who may have purchased tickets under the impression that the theatrical entertainment for the benefit of the Mechanic's Institute will take place this evening, (the night originally fixed) will bear in mind that the performance will not take place until Tuesday evening next. Full particulars are given in the programmes issued to-day. Performers are requested to attend punctually to-morrow (Saturday) evening at 6 o'clock, in the theatre, for a full rehearsal of the Extravaganza with the music.

THANKS.—We are requested by Mr Charles Kent and other sufferers by the recent fire, to thank the Police for their admirable arrangements for the protection of property removed from the burning buildings. We comply cheerfully, and can testify personally to the vigilance of the force on the occasion.

THE LATE FIRES.—The Deluge Engine Company were present at the second fire on Tuesday night as well as the Tiger Company. We understand that the Hook & Ladder apparatus sustained damage to the extent of some \$75.

Governor Kennedy and family.—A number of gentlemen have been invited to meet at 2, this p.m., at Smith's Hall, to consider the most appropriate manner in which to express their respect for Governor Kennedy and family.

QUARTZ.—Several parties have gone up country during the past week to examine the quartz leads on Canon Creek. The specimens which came down a week ago have created considerable excitement from their apparent richness.—Yale Tribune.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co. sold yesterday, the house on Fort Street for \$2100 to Mr Thomas Lowe; the lot behind on View street, with cottage and fruit garden, for \$300 to the same purchaser; two lots on Fort street below the house for \$135 each, to Mr John Baker, and the lot corner of Johnson and Quadra for \$255.

TIGER ENGINE COMPANY.—Mr Chas. Brooks was elected Foreman of this company vice Mr J. O. Keenan.

THE ONWARD.—Among our New Westminster items yesterday, it was inadvertently mentioned that the above steamer sustained damage by explosion instead of by breaking her shaft.

ILL.—Mr Pemberton, our respected Stipendiary Magistrate, is suffering from liver complaint. Mr Pemberton has sat over eight years without taking a holiday.

EXPIRED.—The time in which the lots sold for taxes on the 10th of October, 1865, could be redeemed, expired on the 10th current.

The Maurice Carey petition has received 400 signatures. It will be presented to-day.

ALL CLAIMS against Governor Kennedy are requested to be sent in without delay.

A strange illness, which had caused the death of several people of Norway, has been traced to oysters—largely eaten by all classes in the country—which are said to be suffering from a species of oyster plague.

The cultivation of tea in India is a great success. The government factory turned out 16 1/2 pounds last season, of which 1,720 pounds were purchased from native zomin-dars.

The Lords of the Admiralty at Portsmouth.

London "Standard," Aug. 15.

The present tour of Sir John Pakington and his colleagues through the English dockyards takes place at a period which invests the customary official inspection with all the interest of an actual crisis. It has come to be a recognized fact, that the floating defences of this kingdom are in a state of positive inefficiency and that our naval supremacy is literally a thing of the past. It is not that the public purse has been insufficiently supplied. The House of Commons, representing the feelings of the nation, has always been ready to vote the requisite millions for the construction of new ships or the reparation of those already built. The Government which has just resigned the reins of office never had occasion to complain that Parliament stinted the pecuniary resources of our dockyards and arsenals. Whatever else suffered, the navy must be maintained. On this point there was never any need to rouse the enthusiasm of the people or their representatives. When money was demanded for the building of forts there might be a growl; there might be a question whether the money was going to do any good, and whether it might not be applied to better purpose in some other way. But when the demand had reference to "ships" the pocket of the nation was found immediately vulnerable, and the most uncompromising of our economists felt that it was useless to resist. Thus the votes went on, year after year, at the rate of ten or twelve millions sterling, the taxpayer being encouraged by the thought that this amount of expenditure placed us beyond fear of foreign invasion, while at the same time the flag of England was rendered dominant in every sea. Such was the idea and few imagined that it was an idea only. During the official term of the late Administration about seventy millions of money have been thus spent, a new chief constructor has been appointed, we have been promised from time to time an invincible armada, Shoberness has been thundering away week after week, the great game of plates and guns has been going on incessantly, and at last we find ourselves in such a position that we hardly dare say how low we are in the scale among the navies of the world. At the present moment an outbreak of war between this country and America, or Russia, or France, would be the signal for a state of public alarm by no means consonant with the dignity of a kingdom which has long stood at the head of the nations, and which has a traditional fame in all that relates to the rule of the seas.

Should the crisis come, the nation will demand a heavy reckoning with its past rulers. Even now we see enough to evoke a feeling which is by no means weak or undecided. Deep mortification is the sentiment of every Englishman on learning that the Admiralty are at their wits' ends to find vessels in the reserves fit to replace those which are about to return from foreign service. What those rascally vessels may be that are skulking off Caithness and the Orkneys, we know not; but it is said that Sir John Pakington had nothing better to spare for the purpose of looking after them than an old paddle wheel steamer, which in the event of hostilities, might possibly have been captured—perhaps to be taken off to New York as the first trophy of the Fenian navy.

Regrets, however, are of little service, and reproaches will have as little effect on men who are naturally incredulous in regard to the mischief of their own doings. Sir John Pakington is taking stock of his dockyards, and will have to brace his energies for the formidable task of making England once more a naval Power. But where is he to look for his executive? The nation knows with a kind of instinct what it wants. But how is Sir John to supply that want? The First Lord cannot build the ships himself—he cannot design them—nor can he even make sure that what he proposes to have done will be carried out as he intends it should. To England how great would be the value at the present moment of a squadron of turret ships. America is said to have sixty such ships, and even Brazil—brow-beaten once as too weak to help herself—is said to beat England. As the world is going now, we know not where another six months may land us. Just as the South American republics have defied the power of Spain, so might some diminutive State—lucky in the possession of Monitors—play tricks with the British fleet, and make the power of England look ridiculous. It is even within the range of possibilities for these mad-headed Fenians to fit out a flotilla of turret ships, and not only prey upon our commerce, but actually defy our cruisers. Monstrous as the idea may seem, it is unhappily a contingency which we may not altogether disregard, our safety at the present moment being founded more in the good will of the American Government than in any preparedness of our own.

News from the Telegraph Expedition.

From the Columbian.]

On Monday last the little canoe Deliverance, Capt. A. B. Jerome, with a crew of six men and a Tahitian Indian pilot, arrived at this port. Captain J. left Rocher de Bouler on the 2d of September, and was consequently 28 days in making the journey of 720 miles down the coast and river, in a small open canoe. The party left Quesnel on the 12th of last May, and encountered but little obstruction in their progression towards the head of Fraser Lake, at which point they arrived June 28th. The line then runs direct to the Skeena River, through what may be termed the fairer portion of British Columbia, and the party reached "Priest House" (half way) on the 1st of August. The grass was most luxuriant, the country more open, and the configuration of the country most advantageous for telegraphic purposes. Every indication of gold was seen, but little time was expended in prospecting. The Westonquah, the main tributary of the Skeena, revealed the most interesting prospect, and experienced men incline to the belief that pay gravel can be found in large quantities. This river is distant 27 miles from Rocher de Bouler, and consequently in direct water communication with this point. The climatic barriers to the success of the enterprise are not as formidable as was at first supposed, though we are informed that ice a quarter of an inch in thickness formed in July. The line was in suc-

cessful operation to within a short distance of the forks of the Skeena, when the Deliverance left, and the work was rapidly progressing towards the Stekin, which point Mr Conway hoped to reach before the advanced season put a temporary stop to operations. The employees will probably be in New Westminster early in November. The Indians on the upper coast are of the most dangerous description, and no party should ascend or descend the coast unless sufficiently numerous and well armed to defend themselves from their insulting and persistent demands for food and clothing, and a refusal leads to massacre. They seem to be in awe of men-of-war, and a more frequent visit of these gentlemen would seem advisable. The Company's steamer Mumford, Capt. Coffin, was at Metlakatlah on the 6th of September. The Otter touched at that point on Sept. 8th. The miners on the Stekin were few in number and not unusually prosperous. Furs did not seem abundant, and the coast Indians have forcibly usurped the trade of the interior, buying their supplies and selling the skins for themselves. Few trading boats are met with on the coast this season.

The Personnel of Parliament.

[From the London "Spectator" Aug. 11.]

Throughout the Session which terminated yesterday afternoon the deaths of nineteen Peers were recorded. Their names and ages are as follows:—The Marquess Camden, 67; Lansdowne, 50; Earl's Gainsborough, 84; Kinnoul, 81; Bathurst, 76; Lanesborough, 71; Rosslyn, 64; Chesterfield, 61; Limerick, 53; Donoughmore, 43; Beauchamp, 37; Harrington, 21; Viscount Clifden, 41;—Barons Glenelg, 85; Montague, 76; Clinton, 74; Bayning, 69; Vernon, 62; Rivers, 56. The Baronies of Bayning and Glenelg have become extinct, while the successors to the titles of Clifden, Donoughmore, Montague and Rivers are minors. The Duke of Hamilton has attained his majority, and the Marquis of Ormonde, who became of age on 5th October last, has taken the oath and his seat. There are thus fifteen new Peers by right of succession. Fourteen Peers have been created, viz:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Viscount Halifax, Barons Barragill, Clermont, Hartismere, Hylton, Kenry, Lytton, Meredyth, Monck, Northbrook, Penrhyn, Romilly, and Strathnairn. Five of these are creations of Lord Derby, and eight owe their rank to Earl Russell, the Dukedom of Edinburgh being a thing of course, no matter what Prime Minister was in power. Two Barons of the United Kingdom, Lord Dartsey and Lord Wodehouse, were promoted by Lord Russell to a higher order in the Peerage. The former now sits as Earl of Dartsey and the latter as Earl of Kimberley.

Turning to the House of Commons, we find that thirty-one constituencies have changed their representatives. Of these thirty-one places four have each elected two new members, viz, Devonport, Nottingham, East Suffolk, and Windsor. Of the members who were returned at the general election sixteen have been unseated, nine have become Peers, six have died, four sit for other constituencies, two have become Chief Judges, two have resigned, and one lost his seat on appealing to his constituents for re-election. The members unseated were Sir J. Acton, Sir R. Clifton, Mr E. M. Fenwick, Sir H. H. Hoare, Mr G. W. Leveson Gower, Mr Labouchere, Mr S. Morley, Mr Parry, Mr Pender, Mr Schneider, and Mr A. W. Young, Liberals; and Mr Ferrand, Mr Fleming, Mr Forsyth, Mr Mills, and Mr Westropp, Conservatives. The MP's who have gone to the Upper House are the Earl of Brecknock and Sir Charles Wood, Liberals; and Lord Henniker, Sir W. Jolliffe, Hon. F. Lygon, Sir E. B. Lytton, Colonel Douglas-Pennant, Lord Stanhope, and Hon. C. Trevelyan, Conservative, viz., The deaths have been those of five Liberals and one Conservative, viz, Lord Palmerston, 81; Colonel Lloyd Watson, 63; Hon. J. C. Dundas, 57; Mr F. D. Goldsmid, 53; Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, 50; and Sir Minto Farquhar, 57. The two resignations have been by Conservative members, Mr W. Leslie and Major-General Lindsay. The Chief Justiceship have been given to Conservatives—the Chief Justiceship of Ireland to Mr Whiteide, and the post of Chief Baron of the Exchequer to Sir F. Kelly. Mr H. Fenwick, Liberal, was defeated at Sunderland on offering himself for re-election, after his appointment as a Lord of the Admiralty in Earl Russell's Government. Four Conservatives have left their former constituencies and gone to others; Mr Gathorne Hardy exchanges Leominster for Oxford University; Mr Dowdeswell leaves Tewkesbury for West Worcestershire; Sir Stafford Northcote relinquishing Stamford for North Devon, and Sir E. Kerrison forsakes Eye for East Suffolk. There are now 31 members in the House of Commons who had no seats in that Assembly at the commencement of the Session. They are Viscount Amberley, Mr Candlish, Mr M. Chambers, Hon. J. Denman, Mr Edwards, Lord Eliot, Mr Eykyn, Mr Fordyce, Mr Julian Goldsmid, Lord John Hay, Captain Herbert, Mr Nicholson, Mr Bernal Osborne, Mr Staniland, Mr Vanderbyl and Mr Wyvill, Liberals; and Mr Arkwright, Hon. G. W. Barrington, Mr Brett, Mr Capper, Mr Dimsdale, Mr Ekersley, Mr Gorst, Sir John Hay, Hon. J. M. Henoiker Major, Mr Hildyard, Hon. Egremont Lascelles, Sir E. Lechmere, Mr J. Abel Smith, Mr Walsh, and Mr Whitmore, Conservatives. The result of all these changes is that the Liberals have won five seats, two at Devonport, one in Aberdeenshire, one at Bridgewater, and one at Petersfield. The Conservatives have gained three seats, viz., at Bridgenorth, Haleson and Sandwich. There is therefore a net gain of two seats, counting four votes on a division to the Liberals. In addition to the alterations above enumerated, there have been 36 re-elections—9 on account of the formation of Earl Russell's Government and 27 through the acceptance of office by the Earl of Derby. The seats now vacant are Carnarvonshire, Brecon, Lancaster (2), Totnes and Reigate, the two first through the late members having been called to the Peerage, and the four others through the unseating of their late representatives.

"So you are going to keep house?" asked an inquisitive maiden of a bride, "Yes," said she. "Going to have a girl, I suppose." "I really don't know," was the blushing reply, "whether it will be a girl or a boy."

SWINDLE.—All Paris is a story which resembles a good Queen's necklace. In the last, a jeweller in Paris, had a letter sealed with the signature of "Comte de Schaffstein" of his Majesty the King which he was asked if he would execute the execution of some of the order which the jeweller had created. The jeweller had, and some days afterwards, some drawings executed. The jeweller set to work in a few weeks afterwards to Berlin a magnificent with diamonds. He received an order for a dozen pieces, with a further promise of the crown of the Prince of Prussia. The jeweller was the happiest man who was evidently made. He was he to forward the order which he had just received for a diplomatic mission, and he would be at Cologne the decorations at a bank. The jeweller sends the order of Oppenheim, informant were to be delivered to the Queen of Prussia. The count informed the immediate agents, that he had the town at a certain time to forward to him through a clerk. No sooner the Queen of Prussia had her chamberlain gives to her order for crosses, to be given. But there was nothing, and the jeweller, uneasy at what he should have called upon the Prussian, who informed him that with a knife, and that forged. The jeweller, in out for Baden under the assessor, sees the Queen, but that she is an entire bore story of the crosses. He is, the jeweller receives the pretended count, who he that he might himself be of the Red Eagle. The jeweller was on his guard, communicated with, and saw the fox into the trap. A man of good family, or gambling has ruined; in old general, and holds the at the Court of Prussia, have seized at the hotel Paris, all the jeweller's funds detached from the bank visiting cards, having out of Schaffgotsch on a blank stamp bearing the name of Prussia, &c. This will soon be unravelled.—Paris Letter.

by Mail.

nt occurred at a large in France. A sudden brought there for sale, of 1200, set off at the same direction, over-in their way. At last and hedge inclosing a were borne down by the male escaped into the pond on the outside of four feet lower than on fell on each other, carry-eight persons who at the spot. At the foot were found crushed to us severely injured, but angrily. Two oxen seven persons received down and trampled on.

Massima, who was 12 hands, is now in Rome, accounts of his adventures the brigands who took, were nearly all disarmed, commanded by still retains that appellation. These worthies had been very ill-first encouraged to take then abandoned to their hands, with equal probability Italian or Pontifical. They said they had but to continue their order being impracticable," added the Sermsile, "for I should have acts of homicide at the

counties of England these inhabitants are exempted by prescription, or by writ. Among these are, Berkhamstead, Bury St. Edmunds, Derby, Henley-on-Thames, Nanwich, Richmond, Sutton, Colefield, eds of Sussex and Wye—exemptions sometimes

ourier, a Scotch paper, in 1854 a gentleman had, a farmer, if we mis- book in Portree, con- and being unwilling to nless he emigrated to here, it appears, he has massing a fortune, and lapse of twelve years, land, he has given in with interest all claims

ne, France, has just in the asylum of St. Both he and his wife me time by a dog, but dent than her husband, would cauterized im- ill effects from it. The reactions, expired in

ade, in 1808, a depot from slave ships. It was 4,500, of whom liberated slaves. In ad increased to 29,764. The number of lib- between July, 1812, and 27,167.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—A telegram received yesterday by Messrs Aldrich, Merrill & Co., states that the new steamer Idaho had made her trial trip successfully, and, having returned to Bath, Maine, left on Friday last for California.

Arrived—Oct. 6.—Steamer Oridamme, 73 hours from Columbia river; British bark Cavalier, 190 days from Glasgow with merchandise; bark Harvest Queen, 19 days from Port Blakely, with lumber; steamer Montana, from Portland.

Europe.

LONDON, October 6.—Consols 89 1/2 5-20's 70 1/4.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The cable despatch last night should read: London, 6th.—By the treaty between Italy and Austria, the former acquires the territory of Venetia as it existed while under the dominion of Austria, and the debt of Venetia, amounting to 35,000,000 florins, is assumed by the Italian Government.

TRIESTE, October 7.—The insurrectionary movement among Cretans, is spreading rapidly. The cabinet of the Porte talk of ceasing relations with Greece altogether.

BERLIN, October 7th.—The patent taking possession of the recent Kingdom of Hanover was promulgated by the Government yesterday. The loyalty of the people in all cases is demanded.

India.

Reports of the famine in India are confirmed, and especially in regard to Calcutta.

China.

China dates to July 13th say that the rebels in the Province of Yong-Chow are much more formidable than had been supposed, every leader sent to oppose them, except one, having met with defeat in one battle. The younger brother of the Viceroy lost 200 Enfield rifles, and out of 1000 cavalry engaged, only 100 escaped.

Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., Oct. 3.—The Executive Council sat for several hours last night. It is reported that important dispatches relative to the Fenians were received.

The Board of Trade passed a resolution that American and British silver will be taken hereafter at 4 per cent. discount.

Cariboo Election—Return of ex-Mayor Harris.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 9.—Ex-Mayor Harris, of Victoria, has been elected to represent Cariboo in the Council by the following vote:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes HARRIS, WALKER, Richfield, Barkerville, Cameronton, Grouse Creek, Lowhee Creek, Van Winkle, Cedar Creek, Quesnelmouth, Soda Creek, Majority for Harris, 4.

India—Fearful Mortality.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7th.—The reports of famine in India are confirmed, especially in the region around Calcutta. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from that city under date of August 11th, says:—The city was being so crowded with paupers that the municipal commissioners and merchants had organized a relief. On Monday a public meeting of all classes was held in the town hall to raise subscriptions. Reports were read giving statistics which, completed to date, show that at 22 Plateaus, 11, 475 people are daily fed in addition to the sick in the hospital. This number is increasing at the rate of about 25 a day. It may be said that 20,000 persons are now subsisting on charity daily in Calcutta. Reports from Bombay are even more appalling. The same authority: think of 900 dead bodies being picked up in the streets of Bombay each morning. Half the truth has not been told. The last returns show 7030 deaths in that one station during the week ending July 31st. If you treble that number for the many who become the food of jackals and vultures in the lonely jungle or ditch, you will not go beyond the sad truth. It is obvious that the board of health has ceased to report the deaths.

Europe.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 8th.—The Hibernian passed here with dates to Sept. 28th.

The Lord Mayor of London had determined to entertain the promoters and layers of the Atlantic cable at a grand banquet at the Mansion House early in November.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The New York papers are full of complaints that the wires across Newfoundland are getting out of repair too often. They are now connecting Newfoundland with Nova Scotia, and the line will be soon open.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Latest price for gold in New York, 149 1/2 sterling 107 1/2 for best banking bills. There is moderate business doing in Legal Tenders at 70 1/2 @ 71, buying 71 1/2 @ 71 1/2, selling. Leading bankers quote coin drafts on Atlantic cities at 2 1/2 per cent currency 40 per cent premium on gold. Telegraphic transfers, 5 per cent. Arrived, Oct. 8.—steamer Active, four days and 20 hours from Victoria.

British Columbia.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Quesnelle this morning says that Mr Walkem intends contesting the election for Cariboo District with Mr Harris.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, Oct. 11.

SECOND FIRE ALARM.—Near midnight on Tuesday the fire bells again sounded an alarm and the weary firemen, notwithstanding their previous exertions, were promptly out with their trucks and engines, and rushed up Yates street, but the night was very dark and bearing that it was only the smouldering embers of the previous fire the engine companies retraced their steps.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The London Review has the following: The flow of gold in the United States continued on a somewhat larger scale than had been looked for. The most satisfactory feature in the movement is the confidence it shows in the permanency of peace in America, that so far as investors are concerned, a renewal of the civil war is considered in the highest degree remote.

The headquarters of Santa Anna continue to be thronged with visitors. Gen. A. Buckley, President of the Knight of the Golden Circle, has offered his services and sympathy in the cause. Gen. Sweeny had a long interview with the old chieftain yesterday on the subject of Fenian enlistments. The adherents of Gen. Ortega, the rival claimant to the distinguished honor of delivering the Mexican Republic, exhibit better hatred of Santa Anna. They claim that he is a spy of the French Government, and that they have documents to prove it. Gen. Ortega will leave the city soon for Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Commodore Stockton died last night at ten o'clock p.m.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Advices from San Antonio via Galveston, state that quite a number of Santa Anna's agents are at work recruiting for a raid on Matamoras; there is but little sympathy shown them there; it being fully understood that Santa Anna is pledged to Napoleon to acknowledge the French government if he succeeds in gaining a footing on Mexican soil. Large quantities of arms and supplies have reached the Mexican frontier for Juarez's army, at Monterey and other places.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Messrs Newman & Meyer have just completed the first silk pattern ever made in California. It is 38 inches wide by 12 yards in length; is strong, substantial, soft and glossy. The manufacturer has made arrangements for conducting the business of silk manufacturing on an extensive scale from raw material imported from China and Japan, as well as that produced in California.

A writ of habeas corpus has been taken out and will be argued this evening before Judge Dwinelle, on the case of Thomas Donabue, charged with killing Patterson. It is understood that argument for his release will be the insufficiency of parol testimony as establishing the fact that he is a fugitive from justice.

Thomas Newman, of the firm of Newman Brothers, dealers in wooden and willow ware, who failed on Saturday last, together with Samuel Light and Frank Happersett, two of his clerks, has been arrested on a charge of having set fire to their store on the 15th ult., for the purpose of recovering \$50,000 insurance. Newman was released on \$5,000 bail, and the clerks on \$1,000 bail each. The appearance of the premises bear unmistakable proofs of their being set on fire.

The Academy of Music was opened last evening by the minstrels, having among their number Billy Sheppard, the Ethiopian performer who killed Ben Ballou at Virginia City some time since. A large number of Ballou's friends were in the gallery, and the appearance of Sheppard on the stage was the signal for a row; the occupants of the gallery hooting and shouting murder, and for a short time a serious difficulty was feared. A large brick bat was thrown at Sheppard by some one in the crowd, and the demonstrations were assuming a serious character when policemen were procured and the gallery restored to order and the performance proceeded without interruption.

The infant daughter of Tom Thumb died at Norwich, Sept. 26th, of inflammation of the throat.

Queen Emma visited several public schools of this city yesterday. Subsequently she visited the fortifications in the harbor on the steamer Shubrick. Her Majesty was more than pleased with what she saw and the attentions paid her.

Cost of a CIGAR LIGHTER.—An English lord, wishing to do a little more than any of his brother aristocrats had done before him, went to a telegraph office in London, and had his cigar lighted by an electric spark from Heart's Content, sent through the Atlantic cable. The feat cost him 200 guineas, or \$1,050 in gold.

THE BENEFIT.—Arrangements are being perfected by the manager, Mr R. G. Marsh, for rendering the coming entertainment for the benefit of the Mechanic's Institute as attractive as possible. A tribe of small fairies from spirit land are undergoing daily tuition and will form an interesting addition to the misc en scene.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster last evening with 150 passengers and a large quantity of treasure in private hands. Among the passengers were Bishop Hills who has been to Yale on business connected with the Diocese Hon Roderick Finlayson, Mr G Sutor, and Capt Irving.

BASE BALL MATCH.—We understand that a base ball match will be played on Saturday next, at Beacon Hill, between nine members of the Club recently organized and nine of the Victoria cricketers. We suspect that the latter, although they may be good fielders, will find their hands pretty full.

SHAMEFUL.—The Yale Tribune says that the Custom authorities at New Westminster refuse to take Bank of British North America paper. If this statement be true (and we are inclined to doubt it) the officials deserve to be prosecuted.

A RIFLE MATCH between six non-commissioned officers and six privates of the Volunteer Corps will take place at the Butte to-day, weather permitting. The ranges will be 200, 400, 600 and 800 yards.

DONATION.—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department acknowledges receipt of a donation of twenty dollars from Mr Carr; for services rendered by the Department at Tuesday's fire.

H. M. S. SCOUT, owing to a court-martial which was held on board, did not sail until late last night for San Francisco. She carried a mail.

The Messrs Muir of Sooke, in addition to their stove factory, are making packing boxes for this market, and supply a really superior article.

The effects of the Government House will be sold on Thursday next by Mr Backus.

BIG BEND AND KOOTENAY.—Mr Cornwall and Mr R. T. Smith, are candidates for the Council in this district.

The steamer Diana, with Ools Hodges and Strong and ladies left yesterday for Puget Sound.

The Fidelity will leave about Sunday morning for Portland.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM CREEK.

Our mining intelligence for the past week is devoid of interest on account of the prevalence of the heavy freshet. It happened fortunately that a stiff frost set in on Thursday night, which kept a check on the rising flood otherwise it would have now been our painful duty to record the destruction of the Bed Rock Drain, for it is doubtful whether the united efforts of all the miners on the creek had they been disposed to lend their aid, could have averted such a catastrophe. The danger for the season is well nigh over; this fact, however, should not make those interested in the safety of the drain less vigilant, but rather impress them with the necessity of providing against any future danger that may arise, by building strong bulkheads in front of their claims. We are glad to know that the Mining Board have appointed a committee to confer with the Gold Commissioner on this matter, so that definite action will be adopted soon.

Among the claims that have been at work during the week are the following: Cariboo co's washed up for week 67 ounces; have abandoned their lower shaft on account of water. Will sink a new one in the spring; they intend to work from the upper shaft during the winter. Welsh and Australian co's will be drained in a few days; they have built new shaft houses and are getting everything in readiness for a winter campaign. Davis co's are still tunnelling through bed-rock. Caledonia co's washed up for week 103 ounces. Prairie Flower co's are making an ounce a day to the end, the claim is looking better than it ever did, good prospects are being found in their tunnel.

GROUSE CREEK.

The only claims we have heard from are the Heron co's who washed up for the week 177 ounces. The Rankin co's are making \$20 a day to the hand. The Sovereign co's are making \$20 a day to the hand. Discovery co's have completed a bed-rock tunnel and will now be enabled to work their ground to great advantage.

STOUPE'S GULCH.

The late rain has played sad havoc with the ground near the lower end of this gulch; the old tunnels have caved and the banks for some distance up the hill side have slid down, destroying portions of the newly made trail. The High Low Jack co's are barely making expenses. The Floyd co's are raising a shaft through which to ground sluice. Alturas co's are busy ground sluicing, but make small progress on account of the caving

of the bank; they expect to commence cleaning bed-rock this week. The Jenkins co's are making from \$13 to \$14 a day; they have fixed up for winter. Much Oroya co's washed up on Saturday 9 oz; are making on an average about \$20 a day to the hand; The Pinery co's will commence cleaning up their ground sluice this week; they expect good pay.

COQUET CREEK.

The claims on this creek are paying much the same as formerly, from \$18 to \$20 a day being realized. The prospecting party who went up the Lake had not returned on Thursday last.

COQUET CREEK.

The Lining co's have abandoned their claims after having prospected them for a month without finding pay. A company still engaged running a cut through bed-rock into the bank, were they expect to find a channel.

Kootenay, Blackfoot and Saskatchewan.

Two gentlemen arrived here yesterday from Kootenay, which they left three weeks ago. They report that there are about 100 white men and 800 Chinamen on Wild Horse Creek. The former are leaving daily, the Celestials purchasing their interests in the claims. One claim, three shares, sold to a Chinese company for \$3000. The machinery in the shaft below the cayan was at work pumping out the water, and it was expected that the claim would soon be prospected. Messrs Oppenheimer's trains were met at Fort Sheppard going to Kootenay. The Blackfoot Indians had been making a raid upon a band of cattle belonging to Chinamen, near the camp. Out of 100 head they drove off 60 head.

George Heedricks and several old Caribooites had arrived at Kootenay from Blackfoot, much dismayed by their trip. The Blackfoot mines were being fast depopulated, and it is now an established fact that the reports of the extent and richness of the mines in Montana were greatly exaggerated. There were some good claims on the several gulches, but the mining ground was monopolized by those who got in early, and who made mining laws to suit themselves.

Several parties of white men had left Kootenay for the Saskatchewan. It was reported that there were rockier diggings near Fort Edmonton that would pay moderate wages, but nothing "big" had been struck in that direction.

Mourning for the Assembly.

Oh, weep for those who wept by James' stream, Whose hopes are done, whose "son" a dream; Weep for the foes of the Coroner's berth; Mourning for the hopes to which "Godfish" gave birth.

And where shall those of the Assembly meet? And when shall their voices again seem sweet? And the Governor's snub once more give occasion To the hearts that leap at the Sovereign's voice?

People of this favored Isle, bid dreary waste, Now shall ye rejoice for they're not, The Governor hath his rest, Waken ye his grave, Loyalists their due, O' Assembly their grave.

The French Minister of War receives as minister, \$26,000 a year; as senator, \$6,000; as French marshal, \$6,000; as grand cross of the legion of honor, \$400. Total, \$38,000. Besides he is lodged, lighted and warmed, and his horses are fed at government expense.

A gun, eight feet long, and in good preservation, bearing date 1642, and having on it the arms of the Salter's Company, and the motto, Sal sapit omnia, has been dug up in Derry in excavating foundations for a new bank. Having been presented to the Corporation of Derry by the Salter's Company previous to its siege, and probably used in the defence; it has been added to the collection of local relics.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—The military department at London House is now under the management of a lady who arrived by last steamer from Paris.—J. H. TURNER & Co.

A New and Great Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. MAGGIE'S is the founder of a new Medical System! The Quin Quina, whose vast internal doses enable the stomach and paralyze the bowels, many give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most violent aches with a box or so his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggic's Pills surface to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most violent aches with a box or so his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. 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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, October 16, 1866.

Our Future Mining Wealth.

In a recent article we pointed out the progress that had been made within the last few years in California in the development of gravel and cement diggings similar to what are said to exist on Grouse Creek, Cariboo, and their value as a source of permanent wealth when placer diggings shall have been exhausted. There is another interest, however, of more value, because more general and more capable of expansion, which sooner or later must be developed on a large scale, and will establish the reputation of British Columbia as a mining country. We mean quartz mining. While labor is scarce and wages high, provisions dear, and carriage expensive, quartz prospecting as a means of profitable investment is out of the question, and the country has therefore to depend more or less on the precarious yield of its placer mines. The day will come, however, and at no distant date, when the whole mining system of the Colony will be revolutionized; when cheaper labor and cheaper supplies will be the means of setting quartz crushing mills to work in various directions and causing individual work to give place to co-operative labor, employing immense capital in unfolding the hidden treasures of our favored land. To accomplish this, is simply the work of time. As the country grows older and becomes more settled, labor and supply will find their market value, the one being more or less regulated by the other. Already with the decrease of prices in Cariboo, wages have fallen to \$8 and under, and in another season or two, they must be reduced to \$5. It follows, then, that those sources of employment promising the largest, the most certain, and the most permanent returns for outlay, will be taken hold of and opened out. The existence of gold and silver bearing quartz in abundance, throughout the auriferous regions of British Columbia, is admitted by all practical men, but although the partial prospecting of a lode here and there would indicate that some of them are exceedingly rich, there is nothing so far to place before capitalists in a tangible form calculated to satisfy them of the real wealth and stability of our quartz mining interests. During this summer, a mining engineer from San Francisco visited British Columbia for the purpose, it is said, of inspecting some of our quartz lodes and reporting thereon to California capitalists. This gentleman visited a lode on the dividing hills between Grouse and Williams Creeks, and feeling satisfied with the appearance of things, made arrangements with the locators of the claim, to open the reef to a certain depth and to forward a specified quantity of the rock to San Francisco for assay, promising should it equal his expectations, to find all the necessary capital for working the mine on a large and practical scale. The owners of the claim, we believe, have faithfully performed their part of the contract and the issue is yet in the future. On the newly discovered Canyon Creek there are said to be many highly promising quartz ledges, and we are much pleased to notice that an enterprising company, who took up one of these claims, sent by the last trip of the Active, a quantity of the quartz for assay. It is by conclusive demonstrations of this kind alone, that the attention of men of capital in California and elsewhere will be directed to this country; but let one quartz mine begin to yield forth its fountain of riches, and the picture we have drawn at the outset, will soon be witnessed. What has been the mining history of California and Australia? The Quartz mining, which has been vigorously carried on in Australia for years, is comparatively still in its infancy in California. In Australia, companies can now produce a handsome dividend out of quartz yielding only \$2 50 per ton, while in California it requires

from two to four times that percentage to render it profitable. Quartz mining is, however, now in a very progressive and promising condition in California, consequent on cheaper labor and material. Machinery is more easily transported, and the old theory has been subverted that quartz veins paid best at the surface. Any person desirous of engaging in quartz mining, has now the same means for calculating results, as upon embarking in ordinary kinds of business. The cost of erecting a quartz mill can now be computed beforehand with as much precision as the cost of a woollen factory, and the average yield of a ledge can be sufficiently approximated for all practical purposes after it has been opened to a certain point. The natural result of this is, that a large number of ledges are being opened in different directions. At Clear Creek, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, 350 miles from San Francisco, which has only been settled for two years, there is now, according to the *Mercantile Gazette*, a population of several thousand. Five hundred ledges, varying in width from one to six feet, some very rich, yielding an aggregate under the stamps of \$40 to the ton, have been located; ten or twelve quartz mills are running, and a number, some of large capacity, are in course of erection. In the middle districts a marked degree of activity is observable: numerous and extensive mills are running throughout this region, with generally diminished expenses and increased earnings, while ore is accumulating, and greater crushing facilities are required. The northern district, which embraces Nevada, the "empire" State of the country, also contains a large number of mills and a multitude of ledges, some of them highly prolific. We cannot afford space for details of the enormous yield of claims in this district; but as an instance of their importance and value, we may mention that Grass Valley alone (a name with which most of our readers are familiar) is estimated to produce before this season closes a sum exceeding \$5,000,000, and why may there not be Grass Valleys north as well as south of the 49th parallel?

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock the story-and-a-half cottage dwelling on View street, occupied by Mr E. R. Shain, took fire on the roof, it is supposed from a defective chimney, and before the flames could be checked, was consumed, together with the building adjoining on the west, occupied by Mr Charles Kent. The one-story house adjoining Mr Kent's, occupied by Mr E. Mallandaine, was damaged by water, but escaped the fire. The fire department, under the command of Chief Drummond and Assistant Burnes, reached the spot in an incredibly short space of time, and rendered valuable service in protecting surrounding property. The engines drew water from neighbouring wells and cisterns, while the hook and ladder apparatus pulled down portions of the burning building, and enabled the pipemen to direct powerful streams upon the flames. The buildings were insured in the North British and Mercantile Insurance office; they cost to erect about \$3500, and belonged to the Mcredy estate. Much of the furniture in the lower story of the dwelling was saved; but the bedroom furniture was nearly all destroyed. As most of the males residing in the vicinity were absent down town, the ladies gathered from all quarters and assisted with a will in the removal of the furniture, until the firemen arrived. Mr Neustadt, who occupied a room in Mr Shain's house, lost his furniture and wardrobe. The total loss of the fire will exceed \$5000. Great praise is awarded the firemen for the alacrity which they displayed.

FRENCH IRON-CLAD.—A correspondent at Toulon, in France, states that one of the French iron-clads was recently placed upon a drydock there to have her bottom cleansed. She had been but eight months in commission, but this operation, it was found, had been begun none too soon. There was an immense mass of vegetation adhering to her plates, and even coral had been formed on some of them. An even more serious trouble than these was found in the holes, from a third to a half an inch in depth, which had been bored by worms just along the water line, the most vulnerable portion of the vessel.

The Enterprise carried away 25 passengers and a number of sheep for New Westminster, yesterday.

AN INSANE MAN.—Henry Valentine, an insane man who has lately arrived from Victoria, put up at the What Cheer House last evening, and shortly after retiring to his room he came down and informed the clerk that there was some one after him, and proffered his watch as security for \$50, if the clerk or some one else would go up to his room and shield him from those whom he supposed were haunting him. He was prevailed upon to go back to his room, and after the lapse of fifteen minutes he was heard trying to raise his window in the third story. A police officer having just called in, the clerk requested him to accompany him to the unfortunate man's room. After assuring him that none but friends were at the door, he cautiously opened it and told the clerk that those fellows had been after him again. He turned suddenly around when he caught a glimpse of the officer, and with a cry of fear he started for the stairs, down which he fell headlong; but nothing daunted, he gathered himself up and ran down the street, when the officer pursued and captured him. The poor fellow was taken before Judge Marquam yesterday, who remanded him to the asylum as a pauper until he learns from whence he came, when he will have him returned to be a charge upon the public where his disease originated.—*Oregon Herald, 6th.*

DEATH OF PROFESSOR KENNICOTT.—Many of our citizens will readily call to mind Professor Kennicott, a young American gentleman who accompanied Col. Bulkley, of the Collins' Telegraph Expedition, on his first trip to Behring's Straits, about one year ago, in the capacity of naturalist, for which duty he was detailed by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Mr Kennicott had previously passed three winters in the Arctic region, and explored localities and regions into which a white man had never before penetrated. On his return to Washington, bringing with him many natural curiosities before unknown to the scientific world, Mr Kennicott was detailed to accompany the telegraph expedition to the North, and it was during his short stay in this city that he made many acquaintances, to whom he endeared himself by his many good qualities, and who will be grieved to learn that he expired suddenly at St. Michel's Bay, Russian America, in May last, while in command of his party of explorers. Professor Kennicott was aged about 25 years, and was one of the most talented young men in America.

REMOVAL OF THE P. S., CUSTOM HOUSE.—Collector Wilson informs us that he has received a telegram from Washington, in answer to one sent by him asking for information in relation to the removal of the Custom House from Port Angeles to Port Townsend, confirming the news heretofore received of the passage and approval of an Act for its removal on the first of the month. The instructions to Mr Wilson relating to the matter were sent by mail and have not yet arrived, hence the delay in making the change.—*Seattle Weekly.*

USEFUL INVENTION.—Sidney E. Morse, of New York, has just patented a curious philosophical instrument which is called a bathometer. You throw it overboard, with its appendages, where water is miles deep. It goes down like a shot, and as soon as it touches the bottom it turns and comes back to the surface. You pick it up and the true depth of water where it struck the bottom is seen on the scale of the bathometer, just as you see the degrees of heat on the scale of a thermometer.

CRAIGFLOWER SCHOOL.—We learn that this school was closed rather summarily last week, in consequence of the resignation of the late principal. We trust that the Superintendent and Board of Education will take early steps towards the reopening of an institution so necessary in the district. We are informed that all the common schools in the colony are still open, and, thanks to the laudable efforts of the teachers, are likely to remain so.

ACCIDENT.—A little son of Mr E. R. Shain, yesterday, on learning that his father's house was in flames, started to run home from school, when he fell and broke his collar-bone. He was taken to Mr Mcredy's house, where the broken bone was set by Drs Haggin and Powell.

TELEGRAPHIC.—Mr Haines, Assis. Superintendent of the State Telegraph Co., came over on the Eliza Anderson to replace Mr Henderson, the Victoria agent, who has gone to New Westminster, where he will relieve, for a few weeks, Mr Bruckmann, the agent there, who is unwell.

A PETITION for the release of Maurice Carey, circulated yesterday by the American Consul and Mr R. H. Adams, received a large number of signatures. It would be a gracious act of clemency if the Governor were to sign this man's pardon for the sake of his unhappy family.

THE LITTLE FAIRIES who will appear at the next theatrical performance are requested to meet Mr Marsh at the theatre this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to rehearse their parts.

ENGLISH VESSELS ON THE WAY.—The ship Mackay and Prince of Wales, from England, are both fully due. They will bring large cargoes. The ship Egmont, having put in at Maritius in distress, is not due for a month yet.

ISLAND RAISED STOCK.—Mr K. McKenzie, of Swan Lake, offers for sale South Devon ewes and rams, two bulls, heifers, mules and horses. The stock is Island grown and is the finest in the Colony.

STEALING A GUN.—Neebles, the Skadgett River Indian, charged with stealing a gun from Mr Buler's store, pleaded guilty yesterday, and was fined \$20 or in default to suffer two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

VICTORIA AHEAD.—The return of Mr Harris for Cariboo indicates that Victoria will be well represented in the Council. The elections held thus far have in every instance resulted in the return of a Victorian.

BANQUET TO THE GOVERNOR.—A banquet will be given to Governor Kennedy, prior to his departure from the Colony, by a number of citizens.

The Rideliter was hauled alongside the H. yesterday to discharge the flour on board.

The Supreme Court will open on the 24th inst—the day on which the long vacation ends.

Rev. A. C. McDougall has formed several Lodges of Good Templars on Puget Sound. The good work is prospering.

Horrible Atrocities.

We clip from the *Montana Post* of the 13th ult:

We are sorry to receive from every arriving train that reaches Montana by the Powder river route, full confirmation of the rumors concerning Indian depredations that have from time to time found their way into our columns. We have seen the parties that have fought the Indians, and can say emphatically that Gen. Sherman told an untruth, and was criminally negligent in the discharge of his duty when he recently telegraphed to Gen. Grant that the Indian troubles on the plains were greatly exaggerated, that no organized party had sustained loss, that no small bands of Indians were roaming about stealing, and that no trouble was apprehended. The Powder river road to Montana is infested by Indians, who are daily committing the most fearful depredations, and for a distance of seventy miles between Powder river and Fort Laramie there is hardly a mile that has not its newly made grave to tell of a recent murder. Between the 22d and 28th days of July, fifty men were killed and seven wounded by Indians upon the road mentioned. Included in these were eight men lost on the 24th of July by a party that has just arrived. Parties of only six men have in some cases been compelled to fight against ten times their number of savages, and no one is safe unless traveling in a train of a hundred men or more. The Indians are upon the war path in good earnest, and with their sabres, revolvers and rifles, just obtained from the treaty council at Fort Laramie, are determined to close the Powder river route. There are only 250 mounted men at Fort Reno, and the troops at Fort Laramie are not strong enough to take the offensive. The Indians know this, and hence proceed with the utmost boldness to the stealing of stock by the wholesale, to the burning of trains and to the murder of emigrants. The noble (?) red men engaged in these atrocities are mostly Sioux, but the Atrapahoes and Cheyennes are by no means guiltless. Our space will not permit us to furnish full details to-day, but we give the names of a portion of those murdered: Lieut Daniels of the 18th United States Volunteers, was pierced by 27 arrows, scalped, his hands and feet cut off, and his body horribly mangled. French Pete, an old Indian trader, and four companions, were killed within three miles of new Fort Reno. Capt Floyd, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., and more recently of Leavenworth, Kansas, after being killed, had his head cut off and thrown into a ravine. His horse and \$3000, were taken from him. Among others killed, were Thomas Dillon, Captain Barton of Council Bluffs, Zach. Hewsted of Muscatine, Iowa, Wm. Dearborn of Stoughton, Wis., Hiram Campbell of Jefferson county, N. Y., aged 22 years, the Rev. Mr Thomas of Illinois, and son, aged 9 years, and hired man, and a young Canadian aged 19 years, name unknown. Three thousand five hundred dollars were taken from the body of Mr Thomas by the Indians. On the 27th of July the bodies of two unknown men were found in the brush near the dry fork of Wind river. These were supposed to be parties from Montana. The farce of treaty-making is played out. The chiefs get the lion's share of the presents, and in case of hostilities lay all the blame upon the "young men." It is time to enter into negotiations with the young men as well as the "old public functionaries" of the red race, and powder and lead delivered from rifles are the proper presents.

FIVE BROTHERS SLAIN.—A memorial of the late war appears in the English papers, in a translation of an advertisement from the *Vienna Kreuz Zeitung*: Deeply afflicted, I announce to our relatives and friends that my beloved husband died yesterday morning from the terrible agitation caused by the death of our children. Our five sons—Francis, Joseph, Ernst, George, Leopold and Heinrich de Stovolski—have all laid down their lives for their beloved Emperor and master. Four young widows and one sister mourn with me.—*Dr Stovolski, nee RADETSKI.*

The salary of the newly-appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in England is \$35,000 a year. The other Judges have \$25,000 each, with the exception of the Lord Chief Justice, who has \$40,000. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has \$35,000 a year.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEIN GLOBULES, IN BOTTLES, or order, WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by

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

And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

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AGENT—W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Victoria, V. I.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for

Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations & Bilious Affections

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of Skin

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescent Saline & Aperient,

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers through-out the World.

CAUTION—ASK FOR 'DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA,' and see that

'Dinneford & Co.' is on every bottle and label

W. M. Searby, Agent for Vancouver Island.

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July 26th '67

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NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

Are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild; 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, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, and 11s each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

* Orders to be made payable by London Houses.

Agent for Victoria, **W. M. SEARBY, Chemist,** Government street, de26-1yW

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OSTEO EIDON.

PATENT, March 1st, 1862

MESSES. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

Diploma 1216.

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LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKES STREET.

BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs G to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha is 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

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REAL JAPAN BLANK I

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON

For affording non-fading and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies

In Bottles and Tins of 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each

CAUTION—D & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against SPURIOUS Imitations of their MANUFACTURES and LABELS.

* Orders through Mercantile Houses.

de26-1yW

they expect to commence dock this week. The Jenking from \$13 to \$14 a day; they for winter. Much Oro co Saturday 9 oz; are making on at \$20 a day to the hand; will commence cleaning up this week; they expect

EDAR CREEK.

In this creek are paying much merly, from \$18 to \$20 a day. The prospecting party who Lake had not returned on

QUET CREEK.

coy have abandoned their vey prospected them for a finding pay. A company is mining a cut through bed-rock were they expect to find a

on the Yale Tribune.]

Blackfoot and Saskatchewan.

men arrived here yesterday, which they left three weeks report that there are about 100 300 Chinamen on Wild Horse former are leaving daily, the chasing their interests in the claim, three shares, sold to a ny for \$3000. The machinery low the cayon was at work he water, and it was expected would soon be prospected. neimer's trains were met at going to Kootenay. The ans had been making a raid cattle belonging to Chinamen. Out of 100 head they drove

dricks and several old Carived at Kootenay from Blackpointed with their trip. The s were being fast depopulated, n established fact that the reent and richness of the mines re greatly exaggerated. There claims on the several gulches, ground was monopolized by n early, and who made mining themselves.

ties of white men had left Saskatchewan. It was reere were rocker diggings near a that would pay moderate ing "big" had been struck in

n for the Assembly.

(Not by Byron.)

se who went by James' stream, desolate, whose "loan" is dreary; of the Coroner's berth; to pes to which "Cordish" gave birth.

hose of the Assembly meet? heir voices again seem a wret? is made once more rejoice; ap at the Sovereign's voice?

red Isle, but dreary waste, use for they've run their race. his rest, Wake to his cave, he, 'W' Assembly their grave.

erch Minister of War receives 26,000 a year; as senator, rench marshal, \$6000; as the legion of honor, \$600. Besides he is lodged, light-d, and his horses are fed at ense.

et long, and in good preser date 1642, and having on it e Salter's Company, and the omnia, has been dug up in ating foundations for a new ben presented to the Corby by the Salter's Company siege, and probably used in as been added to the collec-

LINENRY.—The millinery de adon House is now under the a lady who arrived by last aris.—J. H. TURNER & Co.

Grand Epoch in Medicine.— founder of a new Medical System l chose vast internal doses enable the zes the bowels, must give precedence zes health and appetite, with from extraordinary Pills, and cures the most a box or so his wonderful and all- es two great specifics of the Doctor all the stereotyped nostrum of the cures by Maggeli's Pills and Save the medicine very desirable for edies of others, and upon which peo- ily depended. Maggeli's Pills are e allowed by the dozen, and of taken on a course of necessity r two of Maggeli's Pills suffice to perfect order, tone the stomach, ead the system, and give buoyant and no reaction in the form of const; e affected, its functions are restored system is feeble, it is invigorated. e the medicine very desirable for females. Uterous and eruptive y extinguished by the disintegrat- e. In fact, it is here announced. **Hous, Dyspeptic and Diarrheal** all others fail. While for Burns, ois, and all abrasions of the skin, is infallible. Sold by J. Mason, 11 rick, and all Druggists, at 25 cent per

NO NAME.—Thousands suffer, who ase. They are apathetic and listless, sleep without being refreshed, and nt any tangible cause. A sluggish pid liver, inactive bowels—are re- describable, but not the less real. To restore the inert organs to ny have only to resort to **BRISTOL'S** e. Dr Benjamin Wallis, of Boston, opinion, that there is nothing com- uned by any mineral ce- nistered with safety to infants; constitution, suffering from disabil- omences peculiar to their sex, by remedy for their pains and weak- es the Sarsaparilla should be used in es are all healthward. It creates the stomach, regulates the liver and attenuated frame while firm- es the muscles, gives elasticity to the mind. In uterous and erupt- overance, in a period of thirty days fall. Sold by druggists

