

The New Westminster Poppans and the Assay Office.

What is the matter with the *Columbian*? He appears to be troubled with a severe attack of constipation of ideas. The two columns and a half article on the Assay Office seems to have exhausted the feeble-minded creature's flow of language. His response to our reply on the same subject is quite up to the standard of vulgarity which the editor has chosen as his speciality, but it is weak—very weak. Had it not been for the *Examiner* flying to the rescue of its quondam friend, we fear that the *Columbian* would have lost its position as the Government organ, *par excellence*, of the Colony. Apropos of the *Examiner*. Our friend is falling into evil courses. He has seized the *Columbian's* stock-in-trade, and has gone to lying for a living. Shame on you, sir. We certainly expected better things than to read in your columns that the petition for the continuance of the Assay Office was returned from Victoria "with the names of many bona fide residents attached to it." There wasn't a single genuine name attached. It went back to the "Capital" as innocent of signature as when it left there. The gentleman to whom it was entrusted so informed us, and we have no reason to doubt his word. He was requested, when he left Westminster, to get "a few signatures—just enough to have Victoria put in an appearance" (sic.) But he met with no encouragement. The Victorians, like Mr. Crease, at the Supreme Court, didn't "put in an appearance." If our contemporary thinks they did, he had better publish the names of the signers. That is the best way we can see for him out of the difficulty. Having made the assertion, he ought to prove it, and not, like his collapsed neighbor of the *Columbian*, relapse into a sullen silence on the main point at issue. There is one other little matter upon which we wish to examine the *Examiner*. That paper says our statement that gold dust from Salmon river (worth \$12 50 per ounce) was bought by the Assay Office for Outenwood dust at \$19 per ounce, "is false from beginning to end." It acknowledges that a Mr. Salmon River dust was brought to the office, "but it was not bought by the assayer." If it was not bought by the assayer, pray, then, who was it bought by? One of the clerks, "on his own hook," I am assuming to notice would have nothing to say against its purchase. Now, this is another "weak invention of the enemy." Have we not said repeatedly that Victoria don't want the office—that Victoria would be glad to see it abolished entirely? But that if Government is determined, in face of public opinion, to continue it, that it should be removed to Victoria. This is the "head and front" of *Cariboo*. She has opposed the expenditure of \$3000 per annum of public money in the maintenance of the institution where it stands, and for this she is bitterly denounced. Well, it's a fortunate circumstance for Victoria that she can survive all such popgun assaults as those of the combined batteries of the *Examiner* and *Columbian*. The Assay office is an expensive nuisance. It swallows \$3000 annually of the public money that ought to be devoted to more worthy objects. Let the taxpayers ponder upon the wickedness of the Government in squandering the public money upon an utterly useless, worthless object, and enduring the extreme humiliation of knowing that the coal-passers and deck-hands employed on "struck"—refuse to assist in working the vessel to Nanaimo, because they have not received a cent of their hard-earned wages for several months! Is such an *expose* not mortifying to the colonists? Is it not humiliating to reflect that the public schools are on the point of being closed because the money voted for their support has not been paid by the Executive, and because there are no funds on hand to purchase fuel? Is it not enough for the Government to know that the Hospitals are languishing for want of pecuniary aid?—that the steamers will not carry our mails because the subsidy remains unpaid? Are all these necessary and beneficial institutions to be allowed to die, while public money is wasted in the support of such unnecessary concerns as the Assay office? And the brazen-faced scribblers at the capital audaciously protest against the removal of the establishment, and insist that it is a "profitable institution" when the Governor's own report of last year showed that it lost \$8000 of the Colonial funds. The triumphant air assumed by the *Examiner* when it points to the "well-edged petitions from the interior" in favor of its continuance, only shows the utter absurdity of the movement. Had the signers pledged themselves to support the establishment in the future that they have assumed in the past, we should have nothing to say. But they have done nothing of the sort. They have asked that it be maintained; but they have neglected to say that they will bring their dust to its counter for assay. The petitions, therefore, are, in just, so much waste paper, and the clatter of our contemporaries are "full of sound and fury—signifying nothing."

Wednesday, Nov 13
Prince of Wales' Birthday Races.

Whatever may be the minor differences of opinion, there is a general understanding that holidays made sacred by memorable circumstances are to be respected. The birthday of the Prince of Wales in the City of Victoria was duly respected yesterday. The principal stores were closed and everybody seemed impressed with the idea that the day was one made memorable by the birth of him who is to be next successor of her beloved Majesty the Queen. Believing that this was a holiday, a day of feasting and merriment, the people turned out en masse to have what is popularly known as a good time. Consequently, they repaired to the race ground, and there seemed to be in a state of perfect composure. During the races there was the greatest good order, and all the arrangements were conducted with general satisfaction. The judges deserve great credit for the manner in which they conducted the races, and certainly those who were in attendance honored the memory of the day as became subjects of Her Majesty's Government. With regard to nature's concurrence in making the races a success, the day was beautiful—the sun shone brilliantly at about two o'clock, and the track fully met the expectations of the most enthusiastic lover of horse-flesh. The 12th of November will be remembered in the annals of Victoria. Among those on the course we observed Admiral and Mrs Hastings, Chief Justice Needham and many of our prominent citizens, and the Officers and men from the Squadron. The officers of the track were: Judges—Mr Hutchinson and Mr Bunster. Stewards—Lt. Brooke, R. N., and T. Harris, Esq. Clerk—A. T. Elliott, Esq. Starter—M. Wallace, Esq. Following are the races in the order that they occurred:

FIRST RACE.
The great race for \$1000. One mile, heats. Horses got off together. Was won by Spurlock's Greyhound.
Greyhound 1-1
Volreese 2-3
Boston Colt 3-2
Time, two minutes.

NAVY RACE.—For Purse of \$50. Horses ridden by Gentlemen from the Royal Navy. Single dash of one mile. Seven heats. This race was won by Williams' Governor, ridden by Mr. Stock, of B. M. S. Zephyrus; Vogel's Lucy, ridden by Mr. Saville, second; and Green's Jim, ridden by Lord Ocell, R. N. third. The remainder distanced. Time, 3 minutes 2 seconds.

THIRD RACE.
Scratch between Jackson's Pony and Mr. Ross.
Entrance money added. Open for all horses on the Island except those named in the great match. Wages in inches, according to English rule.

Garter's Royal Charlie 1-1
Howard's Calamit 2-3
Myer's Governor 3-3
Harris' Rough and Ready, 4th, Punch distanced.

First heat had start, Howard's Calamit getting away badly. Second heat, betting in favor of Howard's horse. Time, 2 minutes 8 seconds, and 2 minutes 4 seconds (second heat).

FIFTH—SCRATCH RACE.—Five horses started—\$2 50 each. Won by Mr. M. T. Johnston's pony, Mr Charles' making a good second.

SIXTH—SCRATCH RACE.—Five horses also brought up this race: Joe Bowers' won; Mr Green's grey horse, ridden by Mr Clarke, coming in second.

SEVENTH AND LAST RACE, was a Scratch, ridden by Naval Officers. Three horses ran. The race was won by Mr Brooke's Kate, ridden by Mr S. F. Brooke, R. N.

A HORRIBLE STORY.—Some Indians engaged in fishing from a canoe on the west side of the harbor, just inside of the entrance, a few days ago, profess to have discovered the nude body of a white woman in the water, which at that point is some fifteen feet deep at extreme low tide. They informed the police of the circumstance and three visits were made to the spot indicated; but no traces of the body were found. The savages, however, asseverate the correctness of their report. They say that the hands and feet of the corpse were tied, and that there was a rope about the neck with a stone attached, which anchored the remains to the spot. The feet were turned upwards and when seen were ten feet below the surface of the water. The skin was white and the hair, which they distinctly saw waving with the action of the tide, was long and of a brownish hue. How much credence may be safely reposed in the report, we cannot say, but we presume that further inquiries and investigations will be made.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Isabel returned from Nanaimo last evening, bringing Messrs. J. A. McCrea and L. Bepowitz of this city, and H. Baker, of San Francisco, who came down from Alaska in the J. L. Stephens. Mr McCrea, we regret to say, is suffering from a compound fracture of the left leg, incurred by falling from a ladder at the ship's side. W. Kohl, and others, also arrived last evening in a plunger from Nanaimo. The Stephens is coaling. She will remain five days at Nanaimo, and will call in at Esquimalt on her way down to San Francisco.

On the 9th inst., the new schooner of Calhoun Brothers came alongside the Peoples' Wharf at Port Townsend, having been successfully launched the Thursday before. Quite a party were in attendance from town and on their return one boat load paid their oblations to 'Old Neptune' by twice capsizing. Each time, however, they succeeded in escaping his clutches—once scrambling into the boat which filling and again capsizing, they, the second time, climbed up and got astride the keel; when, after vainly attempting to paddle ashore, they indulged in some tall vociferating, which caught the ear of an old salt living on the beach, some half a mile or more distant, who pulled out and relieved them from their dilemma. Later in the day they reached town in safety, somewhat wiser if not more sober, from their personal trial of the 'water cure'. The schooner is finely modelled, and is greatly admired by all experienced in nautical affairs who have seen her. She leaves in a few days for San Juan, to load with lime stone for Portland.

THE TRANSFER OF THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY—EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.—As the Russian flag was being lowered from the staff over the Fort at New Archangel, Alaska, on the 18th ult., preparatory to the raising of the American ensign, one end was caught on the cross-trees and the flag entirely torn from the balliards. A man was sent aloft to recover the flag, and instead of rolling it up and dropping it to the ground, he simply cast it off when it was carried by the breeze directly over the heads of the detachment of Russian soldiers, which was standing at a "present arms," and fluttering like a wounded bird, settled slowly and ominously down upon the points of the bayonets. The incident created a marked sensation among the crowd of both nationalities assembled to witness the ceremony.

A JURY REBUKED.—The Supreme Court of San Francisco has confirmed the order of the Fifteenth District Court for a new trial in the case of Julia Gould Hall, of Victoria, V. I., a well known actress, against the bark Emily Banning, for loss of trunk, containing stage wardrobe, &c., valued at \$1500. It will be remembered that the jury admitted the liability of the vessel, and yet contrary to the evidence gave a verdict for trifling damages.

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING AT NEW ARCHANGEL.—During the prevalence of a severe gale at New Archangel, on Oct. 27th, the Russian Fur Company's steamer Constantine laden with dried fish, sank at her anchorage and the ships *Cassiope* and *Mamslide* were run on the beach, in a badly damaged condition.

CHOOSING THE WAY.—The schooner *Crossby* has sailed from Portland for Victoria with the following freight: 791 sbs bran, 268 sbs middlings, 21 pkgs mdsae, 1 sk beans, 2 bbls sugar, 1 gunny salt, 13 bbls molasses, 6 mats rice, 1 hlf bbl dried apples, 1 hlf bbl butter, 1,450 qr sbs flour, 18 empty bbls, 178 pags wheat.

FOUND.—The body of A. M. Chapelle, who committed suicide at San Francisco by jumping into the water from a boat, has been recovered. It was ascertained that he decease before leaping tied a piece of iron, weighing 25 pounds, to the skirt of his coat.

DEPARTURE OF THE CALIFORNIA.—The steamship California sailed from Esquimalt at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for San Francisco via Portland. She had about 100 passengers, a full freight, and a considerable sum in gold bars.

THE FREDLITER.—This steamer arrived yesterday evening after a fine run from Portland. She brought a full freight. We are indebted to Capt. Erskine for late papers.

TREASURE SHIPMENT.—The following treasure was shipped yesterday: Bank of British North America, \$85,254 13; Bank of British Columbia, \$70,231 83; Wells Fargo & Co., \$39,917 07. Total, \$193,403 03.

THE THEATRE was crowded last evening, and the performances were highly successful. We reserve extended remarks until to-morrow.

MAURICE CAREY.—The Seattle *Intelligencer* says that Maurice Carey passed up the Sound one day last week in one of the steamers.

THE CHARGE OF ARSON.—Charles Solomon arrested on the charge of arson, was yesterday liberated upon his own recognisances to appear again in three days. The evidence for the prosecution is very slight.

THE "OLYMPIA TRANSCRIPT" is the name of a paper shortly to be issued at Olympia, W. T., by Gunn & Gale.

THE ELIZABETH Anderson yesterday went round to Esquimalt and brought up the California's freight.

C. O. WHEATLTON, the actor in San Francisco.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure. The first irregularity of any function should be checked, and set right by appropriate doses of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They banish 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. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are permanent and extensive. 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 quickly attended to, does not produce any serious consequences. A few doses of the Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are an irrefragable proof of this admissible 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 powerful 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 the soil or as salt penetrates the pores of the body, physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma.
No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as 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—and 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:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Acne | Female Irregularities | Scrofula | King's Evil |
| Astma | Bilious Complaints | Fever of all kinds | Sore Throat |
| Bleeding on the Stomach | Indigestion | Stomach and Bowel Complaints | Gout |
| Bowel Complaints | Headache | Secondary Symp | tons |
| Constipation | Indigestion | Tic-Douloureux | Tumours |
| Bowels | Jaundice | Ulcers | General Affo |
| Consumption | Liver Complaints | Lumbago | tions |
| Debility | Lumbago | Worms of all kinds | |
| Dropsy | Worms of all kinds | Whatever cause | |
| Erysipelas | Whatever cause | | |

PREPARATION OF FERRUGINOUS HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Solely prepared by F. C. WELLS & CO., 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, and 122, South Street, New York.

(Vegetable)
SUGAR-COATED
PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE
FOR ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS,
Put up in Glass Phials, warranted
KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

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

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION
LIVER COMPLAINTS
CONSTIPATION
HEADACHE
DROPSY
PILES.

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

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

RIMMEL'S ILLANG
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any other Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.
RIMMEL'S Glycerine, WINDSOR, ROSEY and other Toilet Soaps, highly beneficial to the skin.
RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair.
RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER OR AOKERS, SOEYNT WATERS, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated, 25 1/2 shs. Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.
RIMMEL'S Perfumery to H. R. L. the Prince of Wales, 66 Strand; 24, Old Bailey; 125, Regent Street, London; and 10, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
Florida Water.

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

Fainting Fits,
Nervousness,
Headache,
Debility,
And Hysteria

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

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

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

COUNTERTIFFS.

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

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
mild & w ly

BRISTOL'S
Sarsaparilla

IN LARGE BOTTLES.

When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humours of the body rendered unhealthy by the great and greasy secretions of the winter months, it is through the powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRUG

By all who are weak, or who wish to prevent sickness, or who are afflicted with any of the following diseases, it is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE
OF
MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED
DISEASES.

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Tumors, Abscesses, Dropsy, and every kind of Serpentine and other venereal diseases.

It is the only medicine that will cure the most dangerous and confirmed diseases, and is the only one that will cure the most dangerous and confirmed diseases.

GENUINE HONDURAS SASSAPARILLA
AND IS THE ONLY
TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS,
Even in its worst form.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not a more powerful substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the weakest stages of sickness, or to the most delicate infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against imitations, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is on the blue label.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Hostetter, Smith & Dean,
San Francisco.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, &
CHLOROXYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. J. Daventry, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service for Cholera was Chloroxyne. See LANCET, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.—Extract from MEDICAL TIMES, Jan. 12th, 1866.—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Cholera, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuritis, Rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chloroxyne is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, and to health after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other medicines had failed."

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Apply to
J. G. NORRIS,
Government street.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH

Europe.
FLORENCE, Midnight, Nov. 18.—Napoleon remains at Monte Rotondo, in ruins, awaiting an attack. fuses the King's summons to a change is made in the present

Napoleon has proposed to Vnel to submit the settlement question to the inhabitants of Papal provinces by a popular declines to accept this plan for the question in which the whole nation is deeply concerned.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2.—It is that the United States has Danish West Indies, and the stationed at fourteen millions in g to Christensen, the former G. Thomas, who will be sent to complete the transfer.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Brazilian Allied forces won't undertake the siege of the fortifications of A farewell dinner to Charles vious to his departure for Ame Saturday night at the Freemason it was given by his literary fr Lytton, President.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It appears lion did not suggest the pro settlement of the Roman quest lar vote in the Roman Provin the spontaneous plan of the I and Prussian Governments.

Late despatches from Floren of the towns in the Province of mous for Italy.

Napoleon regards it as Victo duty to expel Garibaldi; if Napoleon will withdraw.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Montie tier will instruct the French C at Florence that if the Italians the Papal territory in violati tember treaty, Napoleon cou the act, and asks an explani Only two French regiments but large bodies of troops leaving Toulon for Civita Papal forces will assume the mediate.

BREMEN, Nov. 4.—Bismarck announces that Prussia will be present on the Roman questio

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—In a debat

Norville the battle of Tivoli. Gariba complete. It is said he lost 1,000 wounded. All the balance to the Italian regular troops took part in the battle. It Florence that Garibaldi's mind

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Parliament re-assemble on the 19th of No The first squadron for the A pedition has left Egypt for Ab Viocracy of Egypt has offered to land and send a corps of native British forces.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Parliament re-assemble on the 19th of Nov ward James, Member of Par Manchester, died at Madrid.

A serious bread riot occur yesterday and to-day. Every m shrp in the city was sacked by de of last despatch incendia breaking out in different pla Great excitement prevails. The have applied to Government quell disturbance.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Montie particulars of a battle near t thousand insurgents were si wounded or made prisoners of thousand Garibaldians were ma inforce the insurgents, but w disarmed, and turned back. agitation prevails throughout It.

New York cable specials gi the battle of Tivoli. Garibald pletely routed. It is said he lost red killed and one thousand w the remainder surrendered to regular troops.

No French troops took part in LONDON, Nov. 4.—Noon.—The occurred at several points ha pressed.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The bread r hended to Arminster, where the tion of several extensive fac laboring men are numerous and Quiet has not yet been rest minister or Exeter.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Despatches this morning say that Papal troc ed by the French, attacked Monterotondo and defeated him.

Some say Garibaldi is kille account says he retreated and the Italian troops. La Marm been here on a secret mission, which is not divulged, has retu ence, having accomplished the mission.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

FLORENCE, Midnight, Nov 3.—Garibaldi remains at Monte Rotondo, in his entrenchments, awaiting an attack. Garibaldi refuses the King's summons to disband, unless a change is made in the present Ministry.

Napoleon has proposed to Victor Emmanuel to submit the settlement of the Roman question to the inhabitants of Rome and the Papal provinces by a popular vote. Italy declines to accept this plan for a solution of the question in which the interest of the whole nation is deeply concerned.

COPENHAGEN, Nov 2.—It is again reported that the United States has purchased the Danish West Indies, and the amount is now stated at fourteen millions in gold, to be paid to Christensen, the former Governor of St Thomas, who will be sent to Washington to complete the transfer.

LONDON, Nov 3.—Brazilian papers say the Allied forces won't undertake any action for the siege of the fortifications of Humaita.

A farewell dinner to Charles Dickens, previous to his departure for America, came off Saturday night at the Freemason's Tavern; it was given by his literary friends—Bulwer Lytton, President.

LONDON, Nov 4.—It appears that Napoleon did not suggest the proposition of the settlement of the Roman question by a popular vote in the Roman Provinces, but it was the spontaneous plan of the Italian, French and Prussian Governments.

Late despatches from Florence show a vote of the towns in the Province of Rome unanimous for Italy.

Napoleon regards it as Victor Emmanuel's duty to expel Garibaldi; if that is done, Napoleon will withdraw.

PARIS, Nov 4.—The *Moniteur* officially declares that on the first of November Monsieur will instruct the French Charge d'Affaires at Florence that if the Italians advance into the Papal territory in violation of the September treaty, Napoleon could not approve the act, and asks an explanation of Italy.

Only two French regiments are in Rome, but large bodies of troops are constantly leaving Toulon for Civita Vecchia. The Papal forces will assume the offensive immediately.

BERLIN, Nov 4.—Bismarck officially announces that Prussia will be neutral for the present on the Roman question.

VIENNA, Nov 5.—In a debate in the Diet, the policy of Austria was discussed.

NEW YORK, Nov 5.—The battle of Tivoli. Garibaldi's rout was complete. It is said he lost 900 killed and 1,000 wounded. All the balance surrendered to the Italian regular troops. No French took part in the battle. It is reported at Florence that Garibaldi's mind is affected.

LONDON, Nov 6.—Parliament is called to re-assemble on the 19th of November.

The first squadron for the Abyssinian expedition has left Egypt for Abyssinia. The Viceroy of Egypt has offered to assist England and send a corps of natives to join the British forces.

LONDON, Nov 4.—Parliament is called to re-assemble on the 19th of November. Edward James, Member of Parliament from Manchester, died at Madrid.

A serious bread riot occurred at Exeter yesterday and to-day. Every meat and bread shop in the city was sacked by rioters. At date of last despatch incendiary fires were breaking out in different places in town. Great excitement prevails. The authorities have applied to Government for troops to quell disturbance.

PARIS, Nov 4.—The *Moniteur* publishes the particulars of a battle near Tivoli. Thirty thousand insurgents were either killed, wounded or made prisoners of war. Forty thousand Garibaldians were marched to reinforce the insurgents, but were stopped, disarmed, and turned back. The greatest agitation prevails throughout Italy.

New York cable specials give details of the battle of Tivoli. Garibaldi was completely routed. It is said he lost nine hundred killed and one thousand wounded. All the remainder surrendered to the Italian regular troops.

No French troops took part in the route.

LONDON, Nov 4.—Noon.—The riots which occurred at several points have been suppressed.

LONDON, Nov 5.—The bread riots have extended to Axminster, where the grain warehouses were sacked. Axminster is the location of several extensive factories. The laboring men are numerous and determined. Quiet has not yet been restored at Axminster or Exeter.

PARIS, Nov 4.—Despatches from Rome this morning say that Papal troops, supported by the French, attacked Garibaldi at Monterotondo and defeated him.

Some say Garibaldi is killed. Another account says he retreated and surrendered to the Italian troops. La Marmora, who had been here on a secret mission, the nature of which is not divulged, has returned to Florence, having accomplished the object of his mission.

The ultimatum of Napoleon was presented to the Italian Government on Sunday. A reply was demanded. Garibaldi arrived at Spezia on board an Italian man-of-war, as prisoner of the Italian Government. It is believed that the defeat of Garibaldi cancels the ultimatum.

LONDON, Nov 7.—The disturbances caused by the want of employment and scarcity of food continue. Riots are reported in Torquay and other places. The troubles in Exeter have been suppressed, and the town is quiet. A Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into the Protestant Church establishment in Ireland, with Earl Stanhope as chairman.

The *Times* predicts that should Napoleon fail to bring about a general conference of the European powers to settle the Roman question, he will abandon the defence of temporal power of the Pope, and leave Italy to decide the future position of Rome.

PARIS, Nov 7.—There have been serious riots incited by the party of action in various parts of Italy, particularly in Milan, where the troops were called out to quell the disturbances. Many of the rioters were killed and wounded.

Information from Rome says that the pontifical authorities had an intention to prosecute citizens who voted for union with Italy. Napoleon advised the Pope not to do this.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov 7.—It is reported that the Sultan is making unusual military preparations; he has purchased a large number of new guns and rifled cannon, and has been strengthening his fortifications.

BERLIN, Nov 7.—All the lower towns of Schleswig-Holstein have joined the Zollverein except Altona.

FLORENCE, Nov 7.—Garibaldi had 10,000 troops in the engagement on Sunday. The Papal troops were badly beaten until the arrival of the French, who turned the tide of battle. It is reported that Gen. Frester participated in the action.

Cable despatches to date 10th say that the King of Italy demands the recall of the French troops, and finally protests against the proposed conference, consisting of only the Catholic powers. Garibaldi and his principal Lieutenants will probably come to the United States. The trial of Garibaldi is postponed. It is considered doubtful whether any Courts have jurisdiction in his case. Popular tumults, incited by Mazzini, had broken out at Milan and other cities. They were promptly suppressed. General discontent prevails throughout Italy. A state of siege is threatened at every large town. The French Government has asked the Papal authorities to release insurgent prisoners. They refuse. The *Moniteur* admits that the French took part in the last battle. Their Chassepot rifled cannon decided the day against Garibaldi. French loss was 30 killed and wounded. The Papal loss was 12. Garibaldian loss, 60 killed and many wounded, and 220 prisoners. This great slaughter was caused by the Chassepot rifle.

France is seeking a loan of 28,000,000 francs. It is represented that Government desires it for peace uses.

The Porte, has replied to the last note of the European powers. He declines to receive advice, and accepts the responsibility for the events which ensue.

EASTERN STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 8.—A private telegram says: New York State has gone 40,000 Democratic majority; New Jersey a Democratic Legislature; Massachusetts, 26,000 Republican; Kansas, female and negro suffrage, beaten 10,000. Illinois and Minnesota, greatly reduced Radical majorities. Maryland has elected Democratic ticket.

CHICAGO, Nov 6.—Election returns are very scattering. The following are probably correct: New York City gives 60,000 De-

mocratic majority; Brooklyn, 13,000. The State has gone Democratic by about 15,000.

CHICAGO, Nov 8.—In Illinois, there were only county elections.

CHICAGO, Nov 6.—In Kansas, female and negro suffrage was defeated by eight to ten thousand. Female suffrage ran ahead of negroes.

BALTIMORE, Nov 6.—Returns come in slowly, with indications that every official position will be filled by Democrats.

BOSTON, Nov 6.—Two hundred and nine towns put Bullock's majority at 21,000.

NEW YORK, Nov 6.—The Democratic majority in this State is doubtless 40,000. The *Tribune*, *Times*, *Post* and *Commercial* mutually annihilate each other for the cause of the Republican defeat.

CHICAGO, Nov 9.—The Chairman of Minnesota Republican State Committee says Marshall's majority for Governor is 5,000, and that the negro suffrage amendment is probably adopted. Nine-tenths of the Republicans voted for Manhood Suffrage.

CHICAGO, Nov 9.—In Wisconsin the Republicans have a majority of three in the Senate and one in the House. Fairchild's majority is about 6,000.

NEW YORK, Nov 9.—The Tammany Convention has renominated Mayor Hoffman. The Mozart Convention next week will undoubtedly nominate Fernando Wood.

CALIFORNIA.

The No Plus Ultra, which cleared yesterday for Liverpool, carried one of the most valuable wheat cargoes despatched from this port in years, nearly \$107,638, or 2,250 tons of wheat.

C. S. Lord, indicted by the United States Grand Jury for perjury and giving false bond, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 8.—Flour—dull. Wheat—400 sds inferior for distilling, \$2.25.

Barley—In light request at \$1.65 @ 1.75 for new and old crops.

Oats—Small sales at \$1.70 @ 1.85 for fair to choice.

Flour—Quiet. City brands, superfine, at \$6.75 @ 7.25; Extra \$7.50 @ \$8.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 8.—Flour dull. Wheat—400 sds inferior, for distilling, \$2.25. Barley—In light request, at \$1.65 @ \$1.75.

HAVANA, Nov 4.—The British Consul has received advices from St. Thomas that all property of the Royal Mail Steamship Company was destroyed by a terrible tornado on the 29th ult. Five steamers were lost and the town of St. Thomas was made a complete ruin. Fifty vessels were driven ashore. Loss of life very great, and destruction of property immense. All officers of steamers and all on board were lost. The regular steamer for Southampton had sailed with 150 passengers, only 12 of whom were saved.

HAVANA, Nov 11.—Additional particulars of the dreadful tornado at St. Thomas. Over \$8,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The loss of life is frightful. Three hundred and sixty victims have been buried to date.

NEW YORK, Oct 31.—Panama papers to the 23d are received.

Isaac H. Steinberg, an American, was assaulted at Panama by three natives and shot, but not fatally. The American Consul demanded the arrest of his assassins, and a full investigation showed a deliberate attempt at assassination.

The Legislature had repealed the resolution shifting a portion of the real estate tax on the commercial tax.

There have been heavy storms on the coast of Central America and heavy rains in the interior.

The cholera had disappeared.

Valparaiso dates are to the 3d. The uncertainty of the motions of the Spanish fleet had a depressing influence on business. A treaty of commerce between Peru and Chili has partially inaugurated free trade.

Bolivia was seeking an annual guano contract with the Megillon's Islands.

The revolt in Araguipa continues. Troops had been sent, but Carz remains in command. No attack was made upon him.

The Equador Congress had an embroglio with the Government, caused by the resignation of the Minister of the Interior.

The deaths by cholera in Nicaragua on the 28th Sept. were 1188. A treaty has been made between Nicaragua and the United States, and is on the way to Washington.

The report that a truce had been agreed to between Spain and the Allies is doubted.

The inhabitants of the south of Chile are suffering for the want of food.

The revolution in Peru is gaining ground. Prado, with 43,000 troops, was marching against the revolutionists, and found stout resistance.



LEA & PERRINS'

Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEUR

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only safe and genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

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

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen generally.

Agents for the Colonies—London, Green & Rhodes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Paris, 1867.

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

(Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

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

To insure through wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STRAIN COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

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

FRAUD

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

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

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 20th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

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

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OLIVES' STORES, under Cross & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine a good carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs Cross & Blackwell may be known from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouy Island.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, &c., &c., and are especially adapted to the delicate operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 6d. and 10s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

* Orders to be made payable by London Houses. sold 1 s w

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, Itches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

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

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Fetter and St. Elizabeth, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1867, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchitis, Croup or Swelled Neck. Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me of a Croup—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Dropsy.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alternative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a variety of agents, especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous class. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea by it, and some where the ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Orleans, 26th August, 1867.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla. I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Venereal and Mercurial Diseases. Some of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in their throats, which were consuming their palate and the top of their mouth. Your Sarsaparilla steadily taken cured them in a few weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, and without some disfigurement to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured completely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy, consequently, these truly remarkable results will not surprise me.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine.

Julius Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried everything, and everything failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved father, the Rev. Mr. Enay, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit of their publication. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

MOORE & CO., Corner of Yates and Langley Streets

DR. D. R. MORGAN

OCULIST,

533 KRAMY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THOUGH SO RECENTLY ARRIVED, I have taken pride in referring to the cures of a number of severely diseased Eyes, as follows: J. E. Haskell, No. 21, 1/2 Street Sacramento, afflicted over 17 years, cured in less than 4 weeks; L. P. Edes, Marysville; J. O. Gilbert, E. M. Parry; F. J. Curry, and many others, San Francisco.

The worst case of Granulated Lidæ, Entropion and Opacity of Cornea cured in from 4 to 10 weeks.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—One hundred Eyes, from the Manufacture of A. P. Boissacque, Paris, from the best materials, fitted by Dr. J. F. Pinkerton, Aurist and oculist, Office with Dr. Morgan, as above.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES OF THE EAR, EYE, MOUTH and NOSTRILS entirely removed.

267 6m

OF THE AGE!

ed Flowers.

LANMAN'S

Water.

pared direct from Bloomington fragrance. Its aromatic influence on the system is a Delightful Balm to the Mind, particularly when the weather is warm.

Turns, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all the ailments of the Throat.

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76. New Westminster has been merely the Capital of a Colony in the nature of a Crown Colony which never had free institutions, and this only for eight years, while Victoria has been for eighteen years the Capital of a free Colony, the seat of a Constitutional Government, and of a Legislature composed of two distinct branches, of a Supreme Court of Judicature, and the residence of a Governor; and these privileges and this important status were conferred upon her by the same power that created Westminster a Capital.

77. Victoria can, at any rate, urge prescription on the ground of longer possession, and this would make her plea of legal status stronger than that of the younger Capital, if such a plea be admitted in either case.

78. But the Memorialists submit to your Grace that the plea of legal status in this matter does not carry much weight.

79. They are humbly of opinion that the plea of legal status should be abandoned as untenable, in order to arrive at a practical conclusion; and, they respectfully venture to hope your Grace will agree with them.

80. Admitting all due legal force to the Proclamation which established the Capital, yet it surely cannot be argued that such an Act must be so construed as to be unrevocable; and that a Capital established by virtue of this Act must be perpetual, and immovable under all changes of circumstance, and regardless of all consequences.

81. To put such a construction upon this, or upon any Proclamation, would be to assign to that form of Colonial proceeding a character and effect never claimed for any legislative enactment of the Imperial Parliament.

82. Indeed, Governor Seymour himself seems (as if on second thoughts) to admit this reasonable construction in the same Message, for he adds that he would not maintain that any Proclamation may not be repealed when the community reaches a more advanced state of population and mode of government; but, for the present he proposes to "leave matters as they are."

83. The Memorialists are sorry to be compelled to observe on the Governor's admission, that the contingency he attaches to it renders this admission practically valueless; because the prospect of such an increase of population as would "develop the general interests of the Colony in the uncertain future," is so remote as not to justify delay in settling the question of the Capital; and we fully share the objections entertained throughout the Colony itself to the Governor's proposal to "leave matters as they are." Prudent despatch in settling this question is really essential to the progress of the Colony.

84. Although the Memorialists refrain from arguing this point on legal principles, yet they deem it due to the justice and reasonableness of the wishes of the Colonists, and also to themselves, to remove even fanciful claims and pleas set up on the ground of legality, and on the pledge of "public faith and honor," by stating two precedents which apply to the question.

85. The first is that of the town of Derby originally laid out as the Seat of Government of British Columbia, which was removed from Langley to its present site. This is the place spoken of by Governor Douglas in his Message to the Legislature in 1859.

86. The second is that of the town of New Westminster, which was originally laid out as the Seat of Government of British Columbia, and which was removed from the site of the present City of Vancouver in 1862.

87. This precedent is in point, for we can see no difference between the former position of the first, and the present position of the second Seat of Government; and to show the similarity of the facts in both cases, we would state that much of the land or the town site of Derby had become private property, having been sold by the Colonial Government by public auction, in October, 1858, to a great many settlers and others for a large amount of money—a proceeding repeated in New Westminster, that Government expended a large amount in the erection of Barracks and Houses for the Royal Engineers and their Officers, who were quartered there—another proceeding also repeated near New Westminster, that Government erected a Church and Parsonage, &c., &c., at Derby; and that private parties built Houses and Warehouses there, and established a commercial business of more or less extent in the Town, and which was continued to be carried on until the Capital was established at New Westminster.

88. We fail to see any actual difference between the two cases, except that the first Town had a shorter life than the second, and that less money had been wasted on the first than on the second.

89. The other precedent, although not taken from the removal of a Town or Capital, is so approximate in character to the one we have just cited, that we think it apposite. It is that of the Free Port of the Colony of Vancouver Island.

90. This fiscal system of the Free Port was established formally, and continued on the recommendation and with the sanction and hearty approval of the Home Government.

91. The Colony enjoyed the privileges of this system, which was considered one of the Institutions of the Country, and to which many attributed the early growth and former prosperity of Victoria, during eighteen years, till it was abolished the other day by operation of the Act of Union.

92. Most assuredly "public faith and honor" were deeply pledged to the maintenance of this system, not by the Colony only, but by the Home Government also.

93. In reliance on the sanctity of this pledge, the system obtained much favor with Merchants and other Commercial Classes in England and in other Countries. And in reliance upon the permanency of the system, important commercial interests were created, and very large investments made in Land and substantial Buildings, such as Warehouses, Shops and Dwelling Houses in Victoria and its neighborhood.

94. Yet this most important privilege, which lent prestige to the Colony, so long enjoyed, and by many so highly prized, was by the Act of Union of last year abolished; and this, too, in opposition to the views and sentiments of many of the oldest, wealthiest and most enterprising men in the Colony, on the ground of expediency.

95. It may be well to add that this question of Free Port, as opposed to that of Customs Duties, excited much interest, and produced a conflict of opinion in the Colony; and although we refrain from entering upon the merits of this disputed point, we may safely assert that the abolition of the Free Port was assuredly of far greater importance to Vancouver Island, in the opinion of many, than the removal of the Capital from Westminster can be to the Mainland, in the opinion of a large majority of the people of that portion of the united Colony.

96. The Memorialists have left it necessary to dwell upon this part of the subject longer than they could wish, not alone to discuss Governor Seymour's view of the claims of the present Capital on the ground of legal status; but because this is the same position taken, and is, substantially, the only objection made in the arguments of such of the minority of the members of the Legislative Council as opposed the Resolutions for the removal of the Capital to Victoria; and our remarks apply to their arguments as well as to the Governor's view.

97. We beg to furnish your Grace with a Report of the Speeches made in the Legislative Council, pro and con; and although their length calls for our apology in respectfully drawing your Grace's attention thereto, we venture to assure you they deserve perusal, to show how the question is viewed in the Colony.

98. The Memorialists have endeavored in this their Memorial to answer, fairly and temperately, what they conceive to be the objections urged at New Westminster to the placing of the Capital at Victoria; but they must candidly admit that these objections give them less concern than the threat with which Governor Seymour closes his Message of 27th March last, to the Legislative Council, wherein he tells the Members "plainly that, should he find it necessary to recommend to the Queen that he and his successors in office be commanded to reside permanently in the present Capital of the Colony."

99. The Memorialists are informed that this language gave offence to the Legislature, and created distrust and alarm in the public mind, by the suspicion the threat engendered that the question would be settled arbitrarily, under the influence of prejudice and temper, rather than impartially on its merits, after undergoing dispassionate deliberation; while the unusual personal reference to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, caused both surprise and disapproval.

100. The Memorialists make no comment upon this Address.

101. They have avoided all verbal criticism upon the contents of Governor Seymour's message (No II), and Speech (No IV hereto appended), however open to such a course of treatment many persons consider these Addresses.

102. The Memorialists have abstained from taking this course for several reasons which they trust your Grace will appreciate; first, from their belief that the importance of the matter deserves the most serious and unprejudiced treatment on its merits; secondly from a desire to confine your Grace's attention simply to the consideration of the material points at issue; thirdly, from regard for Governor Seymour's high official position, and the dignity, respect, and authority due to her Majesty's representative.

103. The Memorialists have now only respectfully to submit this Memorial for your Grace's consideration.

LONDON, 26th July, 1867.

Letter from Donald Fraser, Esq.

LONDON, August 10, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of the various papers you sent to me and of your remarks on the subject of the proper place for the Capital, all of which I found most useful.

Mr Dallas forwarded to you a Memorial, dated the 20th of April, sent to the Secretary for the Colonies, on this subject, which I hope you received, and which I also hope you will be able to have published in a Victoria paper for the information of all concerned in this important matter.

The answer we received from the Colonial Office stated that the Secretary of State had not then—i.e., on the 13th May—received from Governor Seymour such information as would enable him to decide the question. Since then we have not heard from the Colonial Office.

In consequence of the receipt of information in your own papers, and in other documents from Victoria, of the steps taken by the colonists and of the Resolutions passed by the Legislative Council, all praying that the capital and seat of Government should be placed at Victoria, since our said memorial was presented, the memorialists deemed it proper to prepare a second memorial, which was transmitted on the 17th of July. This second memorial was signed by Sir Edmund Head, the Governor, for behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company; by the Chairman of the Bank of British Columbia; by the Member for Bridgewater; by the Member for the Colony; by Dickson, Campbell & Co., of Victoria; by Mr Dallas; by Anderson, Thompson & Co; by Mr Janion, of Liverpool, representing his firm in Victoria; by Mr Pilkington, late Member of Parliament for Blackburn; by Mr Sproat, the Honorary Secretary of the Memorialists who signed the first memorial of 20th April; and by myself. This memorial (i.e., the second) is the expression of the sentiments of the first memorialists, who were very numerous and reside in various parts of England, and who authorised the honorary secretary appointed by them in April to sign for them in order to save time. The only distinction to be observed is that some who did not sign the first did sign the second. I shall add that the Directors of the Bank of British North America sent on each occasion of the presentation of

our memorials a special letter to the Secretary of State, recommending strongly the objects of both memorials; and that on the occasion of the presentation of the first memorial the Hudson's Bay Company and, I believe, the Bank of British Columbia, did the same. I may further add that the Vancouver Coal Company (Nanaimo) approved of the last memorial, and that the Secretary promised to procure the authority of his Directors to sign for them, but the memorial had to be transmitted before the Board met.

I have further to add, that I addressed a letter to the Secretary of State on the same subject, yesterday, which I delivered in person to his Private Secretary, with whom I had a conversation on the affairs of the Colony, and who informed me that the Parliamentary duties of His Grace had been so onerous and harassing of late as to have occupied almost all his time, and prevented him from giving that attention to the matter of the choice of the Capital which he would wish. I need say no more on the subject of my letter to the Duke than that I shall in due time send you a copy of it for the information of the Colonists when I shall have ascertained what its effect may be.

I now send you by this mail the second memorial, of the 26th July, and I trust you will be able to get it published in the Victoria Colonist for general information; and I shall be glad to know the opinion of the Colonists upon the course which we, here, have taken for their and our own interests.

I may mention, that I have been asked by gentlemen of influence in London, unconnected with the Colony, but who, as Englishmen, and some of them statesmen, feel disappointed at the depressed condition of the Colony, to take measures to bring the subject before Parliament. Nearly all here who take any interest in the Colony criticize with severity the very great expense attending the Government of so small a population.

No one is more sensible than I am of the grave evils the Colony suffers from; but I have resisted the appeals made to me in order to give the Government time to decide this question of the Capital, from my desire not to be in any way instrumental in causing the Government any embarrassment. I consider this negative course further justified by the fact that the present Secretary of State is new to the duties of his office; and that I am informed, by those who have the means of knowing, he is very desirous to act fairly and justly towards the Colony. For these reasons I think it is due to the Duke to give him time, and to supply him in the meantime with correct and impartial information. This is the object of the Memorial I now send you.

I am, Sir, always at the service of the Colonists. I cannot do much, but what I can do I shall always be ready to do to the best of my poor ability.

D. FRASER.

A Card.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—With reference to the memorial dated the 20th of April, forwarded to me by Mr Dallas, I may mention that I received that document by the same steamer that conveyed Mr Birch to England. I did not publish the memorial at that time, because I wished His Excellency the Governor to use his own judgment in answering it, and not to be biased by Mr Birch, who, it is well known, was and is a strong partisan of Westminster. However, the day after the departure of the steamer, viz. the 11th of July last, I forwarded a copy of the memorial to His Excellency the Governor, intimating at the same time that the document was intended for publication. I did not, however, publish it at all, being aware that the resolutions of the Legislative Council had not reached England, and that the document being therefore imperfect, would be supplemented by another. It appeared to me to be inadvisable, too, at that time, to cause any excitement by its publication, on account of the threat conveyed in His Excellency's message. I may on a future occasion have more to say upon this matter; and also give the reasons why the memorial now published was not earlier given to the public. Suffice it now to say that His Excellency read it soon after its arrival.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

An Old Shellback's Opinion of a Sailor's Home.

EDITOR COLONIST:—In my experience of 20 years service in Her Majesty's navy, I have never been in any place with so little inducement for men to go on shore as No Sailor's Home—it being the principal home of Jack on shore. Sir, a great many of the little dislikes the men have to service on the north part of this station would be removed by the establishment of a Sailor's Home in Victoria, for seamen and marines. And I am very certain, should the heads of departments take the lead in the matter, it would create the liveliest interest on the part of the men composing the crews of Her Majesty's ships on this station. No one but those who have experienced it could form the least idea of the benefit conferred on the seaman of the Royal and Mercantile Navy of England when they established Homes at Malta and Constantinople. At the places above named, one shilling would be as much use to a man as one dollar in this place.

Having this before our eyes, the object is to give Jack and Joe as much fun and pleasure as possible for their money. At present, when men go on shore, they have nothing open to them but vice and intemperance. Should they be otherwise inclined, they have no library, no reading room, no quiet place of resort after they have had their game or their walk.

In the absence of such they turn into the first grog-shop and drink till they tumble out of it more like beasts than men.

Remember, sir, prevention is better than cure.

Such, sir, is the talk of many on the lower deck of a man-of-war—that-home of dauntless hearts. Should it come to war with any nation the men who man our Ironsides will prove themselves worthy sons of the heroes of Camperdown, St. Vincent and Trafalgar.

Trusting, sir, you will find space for this letter in your valuable paper, you will very much serve,

Yours truly,
AN OLD SHELLBACK.

Friday, Nov 15th.

Testimonial to a Worthy Pilot.

EDITOR COLONIST:—Desirous to bear testimony to a deserving man, I ask from your well informed journal the following notice: On the recent trip of the C. O. & M. S. S. Co.'s steamship J. L. Stephens to Sitka, R. A. I had with me as Pilot Mr Thos. Ainsley, of this place, and take great pleasure in recommending him as competent in every respect for such position. Mr Ainsley was never at fault in the intricacies of the inner passage, and performed all his duties to my entire satisfaction, and handled with a seaman's skill the largest vessel that ever navigated the intricate channels of the Northern Coast. I recommend him with the fullest confidence to any vessel going north from this port.

C. C. DALL,
Commander Steamer J. L. Stephens.

FROM ALASKA.—The U. S. steamer Osipee, Capt. Emmons, which left Sitka on the 3rd November, arrived in Esquimaux harbor yesterday noon. The Osipee has on board Gen. Rosseau, U. S. A., and staff, and will remain here some days. The steamskip John L. Stephens, Capt. C. C. Dall, from Alaska via Nanaimo, with 1800 tons of coal aboard, also arrived yesterday, and will sail for San Francisco.

The PA. LUMBER, that is designed for the finest hunt of the season, will come off to-morrow. Victorians are the promoters, and cordially invite their naval friends and all others to participate in the sport. The horses will start at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The U. S. S. Lincoln sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for San Francisco. She carried a mail and an express.

The annual subscriptions and donations to the Royal Hospital are now due.

Servant Girls and the Fenians.

A monster meeting of the servant girls, generally of Troy, N. Y., was held there on Monday night for the explicit purpose of protesting against any further contributions to the Fenians exchequer in the present dilapidated state of that cause. The meeting was suggested by a private announcement, received on Friday, and since made public at Cleveland, that an official appeal was to be made to this class in particular, and the women of America in general, by the Cleveland congress of Fenians, to come at once and liberally to the financial aid of the organization.

The chambermaids resolved: First.—That they had not the slightest interest in the capture of Canada, and that they could not discern the propriety or fitness of the policy that would free Ireland through the reduction of the New Dominion.

Second.—They had now for several years poured out most freely of their small means—the scanty results of hard and honest toil—to sincerely aid in the liberation of Erin from the shackles of domination, and had since those earnings thrown away and wasted by officials on the merest frivolities in the city of New York, and on so-called military campaigns, which had no foundation, either in sense, practicability, or even well grounded prospective success.

Third.—Up to this time all the money and munitions so lavishly furnished by the friends of the Fenian cause, in the United States, throughout this and other countries, has been criminally diverted from their original purposes, and wasted without stint.

Fourth.—That they would under no possible circumstances contribute any further aid to the cause until they were assured beyond the peradventure of a doubt that such aid would be used in the maintenance of an army whose objective point should be Ireland, and Ireland alone. It was also recommended that similar meetings should be everywhere held.

The above embraces the spirit of the resolutions. The gathering was of course a novel one, but the proceedings were conducted in a very orderly and proper manner, the organization being similar to that of all public meetings. To be sure, made up as the singular concourse almost wholly was of the female brogueish servant element, there were many amusing informalities, both of action and of speech, but the intent of the meeting, as above set forth, was firmly adhered to and earnestly and conspicuously evident. The convention was the result of a common understanding among the servant girls, and the issuance of a private circular.

At a future meeting it is proposed to adopt an address in answer to the one to be sent out from Cleveland by the Fenian congress now in session there.

An Elopement Case.

Mention was made a few days since, says the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 5, of an elopement, the parties to which were a young man whose name does not appear and a school miss fifteen years of age, named Blair, whose parents reside in Dearborn. The grand coup d'etat by which the gay Lothario won a bride from an unwilling father was accomplished about a week ago, since which time the angry parent has been scouring the country in all directions in search of the missing pair. For a number of days his search was unsuccessful, and he had about concluded to abandon the matter, when by the merest chance he stumbled into their hiding place. It happened in this wise: Blair is a farmer, and frequently brings to market pickles, fruit and vegetables of various kinds which he generally disposes of at the hotels in the city, among others the Garrison House. He came to the city on Tuesday with a load of fruit, after disposing of which he dropped in at the Garrison House for dinner. While the waiter was absent filling his order, Blair sat at the table, with his head resting dejectedly on his hand, busily engaged in thinking over plans for the recovery of his daughter, when, behold! upon raising his head the young runaways were seated exactly opposite to him at the same table. Blair rose indignantly on his feet, and reaching across the table seized the offending youth by the collar with one hand, and with the other rained in a shower of blows which had the effect to greatly dampen his matrimonial ardor. Some of the persons present interfered and separated the parties when the young man sneaked off, leaving his bride in charge of the justly angry father.

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The Opal Mania in Paris.

A Russian princess in the Parisian grand monde has lately spread the report that opals are the surest and truest soothsayers that ever woman consulted in harrowing doubt. She had a set of these gems; it had been given her by an admirer, a gentleman, of course; he was absent, and had suddenly ceased to correspond regularly. The melancholy lady one morning opened the box containing his present and fancied her opals looked wan. She held them to the light; they positively shone less than mother of pearl. "The image of my heart," she sighed, and put the box aside. That day she received a letter; her admirer was very ill. "Ah, the opals," exclaimed the lady, and hastened in search of the box. The set looked very sickly indeed. "He's worse," exclaimed the princess; and all her visitors that day had to be witnesses of the hourly change in her gems. The following morning at day dawn the box was again consulted. The opals were perfectly colorless. They looked like fishes' eyes; just as expressive, without a shade of wink or blink in them. The princess' tears can be fancied but not described. At twelve the opals had crumbled into dust, when shrieks and spasms ensued. At one the postman delivered a letter, bordered round with black edges—the admirer was dead! I need not say that prostration completed the sorrow of that day, and the news ran like wildfire that opals were magnetic fortune-tellers—magnetic, electric, mesmeric, or anything the ladies do not understand. The Paris papers have all, more or less, recorded the above circumstance, consequently there is a great exchange of pearl and diamond rings for opals. To have the state of one's beloved ever plainly indicated on one's fingers is too evident an advantage to be gaisaid.

While this opal mania is on the fair sex it would be useless to expostulate or to try to explain causes and effects. "The opals crumbled and he died," is the staggering answer to reasoning. But before your readers invest too largely in opals, ere the mania has reached New York, the following is worth consideration. Turquoises, pearls and opals all die out in certain atmospheric circumstances; they lose their brilliancy first, but instead of attributing to them a knowledge of the health or feelings of those who offer them it would be well to ascertain what has affected them. Acid damp kills them; an opal touched by vinegar falls into calcinated powder.

A lady advertises for sale in a Southern paper, one baboon, three tabby cats and a parrot. She states that, being married she has no further use for them.

Tuesday, November 19 1867.

The Assay Office Memorial Again.

It would appear that two copies of the Assay Office petition were sent to Victoria for signature. The fate of the copy placed in the hands of a resident of Yale was described by us yesterday. Not a name was attached to it. Another copy, however, was sent to a resident of Esquimalt more than a month ago. It prayed that the establishment might be continued at New Westminster. But finding it impossible to obtain signatures for such an object, the gentleman to whose care it was consigned, altered the memorial to read that it be removed to and maintained at Cariboo. The bait took. The wise stroke of policy met with abundant success. A perfect harvest of what the Examiner would call "bona fide native signatures" was reaped by the ardent young Esquimalter. Like the famous appetite lozenges of long ago, which everybody bought, the people—to the number of twelve—rushed from all quarters to affix their signatures. They signed, and signed, and signed, and would have continued signing until now, no doubt, if the stock of blank paper on the island had not become exhausted, when the steamer Enterprise ("to what base uses are we sometimes put!") was chartered to freight the valuable document to the "capital," where it now lies in the gubernatorial strong-box, awaiting the assembling of the Legislative Council to be laid upon the table of that body as a proof of the popular feeling at Victoria in favor of the maintenance of the Assay Office. The signatures are all genuine. We can make affidavit that among the large number there is not one boy's name—not one! The weighty effect of these twelve names is hard to estimate. Victoria is a town of a white population of about 10,000. There have been heard to petition at the Assay Office, he continued—at Cariboo. This overwhelming proof of the state of public sentiment here, who shall dare to assert that the maintenance of the Assay Office at New Westminster is an unpopular measure?

Thursday, Nov 14 Supreme Court.

[Before His Lordship Chief Justice Neidham]

WEDNESDAY, Nov 13, 1867.

Mr McDonald, Mayor, delivered to the Chief Justice the Seal of the City, and Dr Trimble, Mayor elect, was sworn in and the seal handed to him. The following Councillors were then duly sworn in: Messrs Lewis, Allatt, Gibbs, Jeffray, Crump Mr Heisterman appeared and stated to His Lordship that although he had been elected as a Councillor he could not take the necessary oaths, and must resign the office. The Chief Justice then ordered that the certificate of election which had been filed be annulled.

Bankruptcy Court.

[Before His Lordship Chief Justice Neidham.]

WEDNESDAY, Nov 13, 1867.

Re G Balls—Adjourned for one week for discharge. Re C W Wallace—Application was made by Mr Wood, in behalf of Dickson, Campbell & Co. for return of funds in Court, which was refused.

ELECTION BY THE ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY. This Society held its fifth annual election yesterday. The votes being counted last evening the following gentlemen were declared elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Anderson (re-elected three times); Vice-President, W. V. Gray, Hugh Davidson; Treasurer, Samuel Irving; Financial Secretary, Ed. Groves; Recording Secretary, Robert Dixon; Assistant Secretary, D. W. Laird; Librarian, G. F. Doig; Physician, R. McMillan, M. D.; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Kirkland; Trustees, D. McMillan, D. Farquharson, John Bain; Board of Relief, James F. Stewart, Thomas Ross William McPherson.—S. F. Bulletin.

YATES STREET WARD.—Mr Heisterman's certificate of election having been cancelled as Councillor for Yates street Ward, we learn that Mr John Gordon McKay has been solicited to offer himself to fill the vacancy.

THE THEATRE—We witnessed with much pleasure the debut of Miss Yeomans and Miss Von Allman at the Theatre on Tuesday night. The young ladies were remarkably self-possessed. Miss Yeomans, especially, displayed much natural aptitude and talent. Her voice is well modulated, clear and distinct—her face expressive and highly intelligent. As Alice Burr, in the "Porter's Knot," but little scope was afforded for a display of talent, the character being next to a nonentity. As the "Eton Boy," however, the young lady acquitted herself well. We do not wish to say that her performance was faultless. To assert that would be doing the beginner an injustice, which her best friends would not thank us for. Fulsome praise, especially towards theatrical novices, is injudicious and harmful. It causes the recipient to imagine that his or her acting does not admit of improvement, and by failing to indicate errors, prevents an attempt at advancement. Having carefully observed the young lady in the last-mentioned character, candor constrains us to say that there is room for great improvement; that while her carriage was dignified, her demeanor modest and her voice distinctly audible in every part of the house, there was a plentiful lack of that dash and energy which pertains to the role, which, in fact, constitutes its chief attraction, and without which the part appears tame indeed. In speaking thus we do not lose sight of the fact that the position of the young lady was extremely awkward. The first appearance on a stage, under most favorable circumstances, is a severe trial to any person; but when the debutante is called upon to appear in an attire other than that which pertains to the sex, the ordeal is rendered still more severe and trying. Two or three songs, trilled by Miss Yeomans gave evidence of the possession of a powerful soprano voice, which with proper cultivation will add greatly to her success should she decide to try the stage as a profession.

"Shilly" showed a little nervousness at first, which exhibited itself in her voice; but that soon wore off and she got along very well, and although at no time as self-possessed as Miss Yeomans and lacking the admirable facial expression of the latter, she nevertheless gave promise of a hopeful future. Taken all in all, we really think that the young ladies may be proud of their success. We have witnessed debuts under circumstances even more favorable than those that attended the first appearance of Misses Yeomans and Von Allman, and candor compels us to say that we have never seen a performance of the kind where there was so little to condemn and so much to praise. We hope that the ladies will favor us shortly with another appearance. Before closing this article we want to say one word in praise of Mr Marsh and another of Mr Clarke. In remarking that in the character of Samson Burr the first-named gentleman surpassed any previous effort of his on the stage here, we but re-echo the sentiment of all who carefully observed his performance of the role. The depth of feeling, the pathos and the energy which he threw into the part, caused him to be the recipient of many tokens of popular approval. Mr Clarke, as Captain Popham, in the "Eton Boy," was splendid. He appeared to have an excellent conception of the role, and the laughable manner in which he personated Miss Fanny Curry and frightened Mr Dabster (George Marsh) out of his wits, drew forth rounds of applause.

SIXTY-THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—A terrible accident recently occurred in Russia, at Kineschma, government district of Kostrowna. About 100 persons of both sexes were returning from the fair at the village, and entered the ferry boat to cross the Volga. The vessel was unusually crowded, and when near the opposite shore the ferryman demanded payment of the fares. The crowd of passengers, was in consequence thrown into a state of motion and the boat capsized. 63 persons were drowned.

STEEL AND IRON DIRECTLY FROM THE ORE. The Journal of Mining says: Mr O W Siemen has patented in England a process for producing cast-steel and iron directly from the ore by exposing the ore, in a finely divided state, to the surface action of intense heat, while currents of rich hydrocarbons percolate through the mass of ore in a transverse direction towards the heated surface. By the passage of the gases the ore is reduced and carbonized, and the melting surface of the mass being enveloped in an atmosphere of reducing gas or flame, the reoxidation of the reduced metal is prevented.

BIG BEND.—The Examiner has news from French Creek to the 28th Oct. Only a few claims are being worked—seventeen men employed. The Wingham Company are taking out \$11 per day, and the Napoleon and Discovery companies \$6 per day. Judge Cox was at Seymour when our informant passed through. Seymour will be deserted during the winter. The Hudson Bay Company's boats were met on the lake going to Seymour to bring away the company's goods.

THE ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—Under gaoler McAdams, who was suspended from duty in consequence of the escape of Maurice Carey, has absconded—thus furnishing prima facie evidence of his guilt. Three out of the five men arrested upon suspicion of having been concerned in the escape have been discharged. Dwyer and Wood are held for further examination.

WILLIAM CAREY JONES, a well known lawyer and old resident of San Francisco, died in that city on the 3d inst., aged 51. He was a man of marked ability, and his name will always have a certain prominence in the history of land litigation on this coast. Mr Jones was a native of Maine.

THE INDIAN STORY ABOUT THE WHITE WOMAN'S BODY.—Some further steps will probably be taken to ascertain the truth or falsity of the Indian report relative to the finding of the nude body of a white woman in the water near the mouth of the harbor. That a murder has been committed, we entertain little doubt.

STREET.—A married woman, residing in Victoria district, appeared before Mr Pemberton yesterday, to answer to a summons charging her with spitting in the face of a neighbor. The magistrate placed the woman in light bonds to repeat the assault.

COUNCIL.—The Council will meet at New Westminster next month. The dispatches from the Imperial Government relating to the seal of government will be alluded to in the Governor's Message at the opening of the Council.—Examiner.

THE J. L. STEPHENS.—Mr Stewart, the agent, advises the steamship for San Francisco direct, from Esquimalt, carrying passengers only. Due notice of sailing will be given. Intending passengers must take their tickets to-day.

FOR SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.—The ship Light-foot will sail hence in about fourteen days for the above port, and will take passengers. Early application should be made to Capt. Stemp, Masonic Hall.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Elocution and Debating Class will meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing term. Reading and Recitation will be given by Members of the Class.

IT IS feared that several persons from this colony for England, together with the mails that left here on the 25th September last, were on board the Southampton mail steamer when she went down off St Thomas.

BANKRUPTCY.—Mr C. W. Wallace came before Judge Begbie yesterday. The bankrupt passed his first examination and was ordered to appear for his second on the 14th December.—Examiner.

THE bark Awa, having discharged cargo, sailed yesterday for Uvalady, to load with lumber for Callao, Peru.

THE Enterprise returned from the river at 4 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with 45 passengers, a mail and an express.

AN Old Shellback's excellent communication will appear to-morrow.

DR. RUSSELL is going to Abyssinia for the London Times.

THE LINCOLN will sail for San Francisco at 11 to-day. She will carry an express.

THE CANALS was repaired yesterday, and the line worked through to San Francisco.

THE OTTER will sail this morning at 6, for Sitka and way ports.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla and Pills Are prepared expressly for the cure of those diseases that have their origin in impure blood and foul and vitiated humors, and for 35 years they have proved that in all eruptive skin diseases, in all miasmatic and scrofulous or cancerous diseases, and in every form of ulcerous and scabious disease, these two great remedies never fail in effecting a cure. 586

Letter from "Mark Twain."

[Special correspondent of the San Francisco "Alta."]

NAPLES, Italy, August, 1867.

THE BURIED CITY OF POMPEII.

They pronounce it Pom-pay-e. I always had an idea that you went down into Pompeii with torches, by the way of damp, dark stairways, just as you do in silver mines, and traversed gloomy tunnels with lava overhead and something on either hand like dilapidated prisons, gouged out of the solid earth, that faintly resembled houses. But you do nothing of the kind. Fully one-half of the buried city, perhaps, is completely exhumed and thrown open freely to the light of day; and there stands the long row of solidly-built brick houses (roofless) just as they stood eighteen hundred years ago, hot with the flaming sun; and there lie their floors, clean-swept, and not a bright fragment tarnished or wanting of the labored mosaics that pictured them with the beasts, and birds, and flowers which we copy in perishable carpets to-day, and there are the Venuses, and Bacchuses, and Adonises making love and getting drunk in many hued frescoes on the walls of saloon and bed-chamber; and there are the narrow streets and narrower sidewalks, paved with flags of good hard lava, the one deeply rutted with the chariot-wheels, and the other with the passing feet of the Pompeians of by-gone centuries; and there are the bake-shops, the temples, the halls of justice, the baths, the theatres—all clean scraped and neat, and suggesting nothing of the nature of a silver mine away down in the bowels of the earth. The broken pillars lying about, the doorless doorways and the crumbled tops of the wilderness of walls was wonderfully suggestive of the "burnt district" in one of our cities, and if there had been any charred timbers, shattered windows, heaps of debris, and general blackness and smokiness about the place, the resemblance would have been perfect. But no—the sun shines as brightly down on old Pompeii to-day as it did when Christ was born in Bethlehem, and its streets are cleaner a hundred times than ever Pompeian saw them in her prime. I know whereof I speak—for in the great chief thoroughfare (Marchion street and the Street of Fortune) have I not seen with my own eyes how for two hundred years at least the pavement has not been repaired—how rats live and even ten inches deep were worn into the thick flagstones by the chariot wheels of generations of swindled tax payers? And I know by these signs that the Street Commissioners of Pompeii never attended the pavement when they were elected to it? And besides, what is the inborn nature of Street Commissioners to shirk their duty whenever they get a chance? I only wish I knew the name of the last one that held office in Pompeii so that I could give him a blast. I speak with feeling on this subject, because I caught my foot in one of those ruts, and the sadness that came over me when I saw the first skeleton, with ashes and lava sticking to it, was tempered by the reflection that maybe that party was the Street Commissioner.

No—Pompeii is no longer a buried city. It is a city of hundreds and hundreds of roofless houses, and a tangled maze of streets where one could easily get lost, without a guide, and have to sleep in some ghostly place that had known no living tenant since that awful November night of eighteen centuries ago.

THE JUDGMENT SEAT.

We passed through the gate which faces the Mediterranean (called the "Marine Gate"), and by the rusty, broken image of Minerva, still keeping tireless watch and ward over the possessions it was powerless to save, and went up a long street and stood in the broad court of the Forum of Justice. The floor was level and clean, and up and down either side was a noble colonnade of broken pillars, with their beautiful Ionic and Corinthian columns scattered about them. At the upper end were the vacant seats of the Judges, and behind them we descended into a dungeon where the ashes and cinders had found two prisoners chained on that memorable November night, and tortured them to death. How they must have tagged at the pitiless letters as the fierce fires surged around them!

THE DESOLATE DWELLINGS.

Then we lounged through many and many a sumptuous private mansion which we could not have entered without a formal invitation in incomprehensible Latin, in the olden time, when the owners lived there—and we probably wouldn't have got it. These people built their houses a good deal alike. The floors were laid in fanciful figures wrought in mosaics of many-colored marbles. At the three-hold your eyes fall upon a Latin sentence of welcome, sometimes, or a picture of a dog, with the legend, "Beware of the Dog," and sometimes a picture of a bear or a faun with no inscription at all. Then you enter a sort of vestibule, where they used to keep the hat-rack, I suppose; next a room with a large marble basin in the midst (to catch the rain water), and the pipes of a fountain; on either side are bed-rooms; beyond the fountain are a re-

ception-room, then a little garden, dining-room, and so forth and so on. The floors were all mosaic, the walls were stuccoed, or frescoed, or ornamented with bas-reliefs, and here and there were statues, large and small, and little fish-pools, and cascades of sparkling water that sprang from secret places in the colonnade of handsome pillars that surrounded the court, and kept the flowerbeds fresh and the air cool. Those Pompeians were very luxurious in their tastes and habits. The most exquisite bronzes we have seen in Europe, by far, came from the ex-humed cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and also the finest cameos and the most delicate engravings on precious stones; their pictures, eighteen or nineteen centuries old, are often much more pleasing than the celebrated rubbish of the old masters of three centuries ago. They were high up in art. From these works of the first up to the eleventh century, art seems hardly to have existed at all—at least no remnants of it are left—and it was curious to see how far these old time pagans excelled the remote generations of masters that came after them in these matters. The pride of the world in sculptures are the Laocoon and the Dying Gladiator, in Rome. They are as old as Pompeii, were dug from the earth like Pompeii; but their exact age or who made them can only be conjectured. But worn, and cracked, without a history, and with the blenching stains of numberless centuries upon them, they still mutely mock at all efforts to rival their perfections.

FOOTPRINTS OF THE DEPARTED.

It was a quaint and curious pastime, wandering through this old silent city of the dead—lounging through utterly deserted streets where a hundred thousand human beings once bought and sold, and walked and rode, and made the place resound with the noise and confusion of traffic and pleasure. They were not lazy. They hurried in those days. I had evidence of that. There was a temple on one corner, and it was a shorter cut to go between the columns of that temple from one street to the other than to go around—and behold that pathway had been worn deep into the heavy flag-stone floor of the building by generations of time-saving feet! They wouldn't go around when it was quicker to go through. We do that way in our cities.

Everywhere you see things that make you wonder how old those old houses were before the night of destruction came—things too, which bring back those long ago days, and place before living eyes scenes that have long since passed away. I saw a school, and the principal teacher, and almost worn out of that school, and for ages their parents hurried into that theatre, and the nervous feet that have been dust and ashes for eighteen centuries have left their record for us to read to-day. I imagined I could see crowds of gentlemen and ladies thronging into the theatre, with tickets for secured seats in their hands, and on the wall, as plainly as ever I read anything in my life, I read the imaginary placard, in infamous grammar, "POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST, EXCEPT MEMBERS OF THE PRESS!" Hanging about the doorway were slouchy Pompeian street-boys uttering slang and profanity, and keeping an eye out for checks. I entered the theatre, and sat down in one of the long rows of stone benches in the dress circle, and looked at the place for the orchestra, and the ruined stage, and around at the wide sweep of empty boxes, and thought to myself, "This house won't pay." I tried to imagine the music in full blast, the leader of the orchestra beating time, and the "versa tile" So-and-So (who had "just returned from a most successful tour in the provinces to play his last and farewell engagement of positively six nights only, in Pompeii, previous to his departure for Herculaneum,") cavorting around the stage—and piling the agony mountains high—but I couldn't do it with such a "house" as that; those empty benches tied my fancy down to dull reality. I said, these people that ought to be here have been dead, and still, and mouldering to dust for ages and ages, and will never care for the trifles and follies of life any more forever—"Owing to circumstances, etc., etc, there will not be any performance to-night."

And so I turned away and went through shop after shop and store after store, far down the long street of the merchants, and called for the wares of Rome and the East, but the tradesmen were gone, the marts were silent, and nothing was left but the broken jars all set in cement of cinders and ashes; and the wine and the oil that once had filled them were gone with their owners.

The Breath of Flowers!

The breath of the rarest tropic flowers, fragrant and imperishable, is transfused into that most exquisite of all modern perfumes, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, suited alike for the handkerchief, the toilet and the bath.

As there are worthless counterfeits offered for sale, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. 540

Tuesday, Novemb

News of the M

The despatches received an exciting character. The ment, in accordance with September treaty, by which to preserve the integrity of ritory, followed Garibaldi vado, where he was attacked army and completely routed states that the Liberator was contradicted by a sub which says that he had an on board an Italian man-of-war. The ultimatum of France Victor Emmanuel should the force at his command in of the Garibaldians; and the pressure brought to his own people, the King terrors of an interneece than incur the enmity of F lar voice is of course again Victor Emmanuel; but so army on his side (and from which it has obeyed his of that it is loyal), no fear nee of the King experiencing difficulty at home.

From England we regret riots at Exeter and Axm grain warehouses were sacke The Democratic majority States indicate a still greater lar sentiment and the comp of the Radicals. Mr John be said to have been endorse and it now remains to b Congress will venture, in popular verdict just given impeach the President. C that Congress will not carry policy, and that there is m of that body being "in President as unconstitutional being impeached by them.

ARRIVAL OF THE LINCOLN States steamer Lincoln, Ca 14 days from Alaska, arriv 12 o'clock. The Lincoln h coast of Alaska upwards during which period she almost incessant rain. Th was consequently conducted facility. At Sitka five miner ceived on board five miner of for some time of that stream. They rep and show considerable dust, turning in the spring. Th are all well.

WANT OF ROAD COMMUN respondent at Alkali Lake, complains of the bad state o cation between the lake at says he owns a farm about the town of Lillooet, on road. A good many farme the locality; but they are a communication with the oute by Indians, to whom each est about \$25 a year for carry papers to and from the di direct the attention of the bo of Lillooet district to this w plaint.

STRIKE AMONG GOVERNME Certain praiseworthy intent Clarke, of the Government Douglas, were completely f among the officials on boar had designed proceeding bring down the Sitka pa John L. Stephens; but whe to start the fires it was fou men, not having been paid fo had "struck." The deck-ha similar position of want-work pay-you-but, and the Dou quietly at the wharf.

THE RACES.—The horses in will start at 1 p m sharp. V Colt, Greyhound and Prior for a purse of \$1000. On the match there is considerable b side parties. For the Na horses will start at 2 o'clock the Prince of Wales' Stakes tended for. Every preparatio to insure a successful da weather promises to be delig pate that there will be large ground.

THE ATTRACTIONS AT THE young lady debutante will be the first of the evening. Para attended rehearsal, inform o great proficiency and bid f "stars" in the profession, young ladies, there will be of of an equally interesting char

BALL AT THE BUSH TAVER of the Bush Tavern, annou this evening, at his Tave road. A fine cotillon band tandance, and a free spread rriages will leave the Colon fifteen minutes.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 19, 1867

News of the Morning.

The despatches received last night are of an exciting character. The Italian Government, in accordance with the terms of the September treaty, by which it was pledged to preserve the integrity of the Papal Territory, followed Garibaldi into Montevideo, where he was attacked by the Italian army and completely routed. One account states that the Liberator was killed; but this is contradicted by a subsequent despatch, which says that he had arrived at Spezia, on board an Italian man-of-war, a prisoner. The ultimatum of France demanded that Victor Emmanuel should at once exert all the force at his command in the suppression of the Garibaldians; and notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon him by his own people, the King has braved the terrors of an internecine difficulty rather than incur the enmity of France. The popular voice is of course against the policy of Victor Emmanuel; but so long as he has the army on his side (and from the readiness in which it has obeyed his orders it is evident that it is loyal), no fear need be entertained of the King experiencing any very serious difficulty at home.

From England we regret to hear of bread riots at Exeter and Axminster, where the grain warehouses were sacked.

The Democratic majorities in the United States indicate a still greater change in popular sentiment and the complete discomfiture of the Radicals. Mr Johnson's course may be said to have been endorsed by the North, and it now remains to be seen how far Congress will venture, in the face of the popular verdict just given against them, to impeach the President. Our impression is, that Congress will not carry out its avowed policy, and that there is much greater danger of that body being "impeached" by the President as unconstitutional than of his being impeached by them.

Tuesday, Nov 12

ARRIVAL OF THE LINCOLN.—The United States steamer Lincoln, Capt. J. M. White, 14 days from Alaska, arrived yesterday at 12 o'clock. The Lincoln has been on the coast of Alaska upwards of three months, during which period she has experienced almost incessant rain. The survey of the coast was consequently conducted with great difficulty. At Stekimoath the Lincoln received on board five miners who had been driven from some time past to the head of the stream. They report good diggings, and show considerable dust, and intend returning in the spring. The Lincoln party are all well.

WANT OF ROAD COMMUNICATION.—A correspondent at Alkali Lake, Lillooet district, complains of the bad state of road communication between the lake and Lillooet. He says he owns a farm about 100 miles above the town of Lillooet, on the old Cariboo road. A good many farmers have settled in the locality; but they are all shut out from communication with the outer world, except by Indians, to whom each settler has to pay about \$25 a year for carrying letters and papers to and from the post office. We direct the attention of the honorable member of Lillooet district to this well founded complaint.

STRIKE AMONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—Certain praiseworthy intentions of Captain Clarke, of the Government Post Sir James Douglas, were completely foiled by a strike among the officials on board. The Captain had designed proceeding to Nanaimo to bring down the Sitka passengers by the John L. Stephens; but when the time came to start the fire it was found that the firemen, not having been paid for some months, had "struck." The deck-hands assumed a similar position of wont-work-till-we-get-our-pay-you-bet, and the Douglas remained quietly at the wharf.

THE RACES.—The horses in the match race will start at 1 p.m. sharp. Volreec, Boston Colt, Greyhound and Priores will contend for a purse of \$1000. On the result of the match there is considerable betting by outside parties. For the Navy Race seven horses will start at 2 o'clock; about 3 o'clock the Prince of Wales' Stakes will be contended for. Every preparation has been made to insure a successful day, and as the weather promises to be delightful we anticipate that there will be large crowd on the ground.

THE ATTRACTIONS AT THE THEATRE.—The young lady debutantes will appear at the theatre this evening. Persons who have attended rehearsal, inform us they exhibit great proficiency and bid fair to become "stars" in the profession. Besides the young ladies, there will be other attractions of an equally interesting character.

BALL AT THE BUSH TAVERN.—Mr Brown, of the Bush Tavern, announces a ball for this evening, at his Tavern, Esquimaux road. A fine cotillon band will be in attendance, and a free spread prepared. Carriages will leave the Colonial Hotel every fifteen minutes.

ADVENTURES OF A NEW YORK NEWS-PAPER CORRESPONDENT.

EDITOR COLONIST.—We mentioned yesterday that Dr Adonis, the energetic correspondent of the New York Herald, had failed in his attempt to get the news from the Alaska expedition to the journal he represents in consequence of the wires between Swinimish and Victoria being out of order. We are glad to learn, however, that on Sunday night a special boat was chartered by the doctor, and lengthy despatches, furnishing a full description of the ceremonies attending the transfer of the territory to the United States, sent to Swinimish, from which point the line is in working order to San Francisco. The boat reached Swinimish station at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. From San Francisco, the telegrams were doubtless sent over the wires to New York City last evening, and will appear this morning in the New York Herald at least forty-eight hours in advance of any California newspaper, and three days ahead of any other New York journal. The cost of the telegram will be about \$1000. The doctor appears to be a man who is not easily balked in the furtherance of the interests of the great paper he represents. When the Stephens reached Nanaimo, on Saturday morning, he slipped quietly ashore, and chartered an Indian crew to paddle him in a canoe to the head of Saanich Arm. The Indians belonged to Queen Charlotte Island, and not being acquainted with the tortuous channel through the islands, got lost. All Saturday night the party were exposed to the pitiless peltings of a severe gale, but manfully continued their course. Shortly after daylight, when the crew were about to relinquish their efforts and were talking of returning, a thin volume of smoke was discovered curling up from the shore. Heading the canoe for the spot, the doctor discovered a solitary settler in a cabin engaged in cooking his evening meal, who informed him that he was within fifteen miles of Victoria, and directed him to the main-road. Shouldering his despatch-bag, the correspondent proceeded to trudge through the mire towards Victoria, and had continued for an hour, when he suddenly encountered a man on horseback, riding in the opposite direction. Accosting the horseman, the doctor inquired the sum that would induce him to loan the animal for the remainder of the day. The man replied that he wanted to ride the horse himself—that he was going to church, and couldn't possibly spare it,—he couldn't indeed. "But," urged the doctor, "it is important that I should reach Victoria before 11 o'clock to-day. As I cannot walk there, I must ride; you have got a horse; I want it. Here is a sum ample to repay you for all the inconvenience to which you may be put by letting me have him."

"But," urged the doctor, "I must go to church." "And," retorted the doctor, laying hold of the bridle, "I must go to Victoria. Here's the money and there (pointing to the road) is a mud-puddle. Choose!" The farmer looked at the rough, unknown, wild-looking man before him, stretched out his hand for the gold, and then slid, with a sigh, to the ground. The doctor reached town at 11 o'clock, and the owner of the animal, who evidently imagined that he had fallen into the hands of a highwayman, followed on foot, reaching Bowman's stable after nightfall, where he found his horse tied up awaiting his arrival, none the worse for the fast pace at which he had been urged over the road. Doctor Adonis, having distanced all competitors, remains at the St George, resting upon his hard-earned laurels until the departure of the Stephens for California.

SOME doubt is expressed as to whether the J. L. Stephens will call here on her way south. It is believed that the ship requires stores, which renders a short stay here necessary. This, however, is mere conjecture, and we should be sorry if any person were misled by it.

BEREAVEMENT.—We are pained to learn that by the arrival of the last mail Governor Seymour received intelligence of the death of his mother and of a sister in England. The melancholy events occurred within a day of each other.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN.—Last year the Montana Legislature stood as follows: Council—Democrat, 11; Radical, 2. House, Democrat, 28; Radical, 4. This year the Legislature is entirely Democratic, not a single Radical having been elected.

THE CABLE between the Islands and Swinimish is again out of order, which is the cause of no despatches having been received here over the wires recently. A few telegrams came across in a boat yesterday morning.

THE CAPITAL.—A private letter from London, of date Sept. 27th, states positively that the Seat of Government will be fixed by Royal proclamation at Victoria. The news we think is thoroughly reliable.

THE California will sail from Esquimaux for San Francisco via Portland at 11 o'clock this morning.

THE Enterprise leaves this morning for New Westminster and will probably call at Nanaimo en route.

THE Fidelity left Portland on Friday last and is therefore fully due.

Sailor's Home.

EDITOR COLONIST.—In the issue of Tuesday morning you advocate the establishment of some dwelling where the marines of both the mercantile and Royal marine can meet together and have access to newspapers and periodicals, enjoy a game of draughts, chess or skittles and other quiet amusements, thus combining the comforts of a public house without its contaminating influences. Any one observing the number of men in H. M. uniform rolling about, some of them in a pitiable condition of helplessness, will acknowledge the advantages of such an institution. But it may well be questioned whether the community can fairly be expected to tax themselves for such an object. The mercantile marine is comparatively small—almost nothing in these times, whilst there are about 700 of H. M. seamen on the station. It is by these the advantage will be principally reaped. We regard it as the duty of the Admiralty to do this for them. The large employers of labour at home do such things for those under them. A reading-room, associated with many of the factories. Even a wise master will look out for the comfort and safety of his servant. And the Admiralty having the exclusive control of these men for a lengthened period, occupy a relation to them akin to that which maintains between parent and child. In promoting their welfare they are promoting the efficiency of the service. The sailor is proverbially thoughtless, and many in a three days' haul undo the effects of a twelve months discipline.

Besides, it is not fair to the quiet living citizens to let loose swarms of giddy men to play their fantastic tricks before the eyes of all, without providing some rendezvous where the recreation will not be positively hurtful. The expense will be but a drop in the bucket.

By all means let there be such a home established, that Jack may have his club as well as his master. Between Esquimaux and Victoria there are many good sites, where a cricket ground and bowling green could easily be formed. But let it be provided by the Admiralty, and not by a community that finds sufficient difficulty in the support of its hospital.

NEPTUNE.

English & Continental Items.

Lord Lyons, who succeeds Lord Cowley as British ambassador at Paris, has been presented to the Queen at Balmoral, by Lord Stanley, and kissed hands on his appointment. The two noble lords have since left the castle.

The Prince of Wales was present at the Badell races on the Grand Prix and following day. He was the guest of the Grand Duke; and was cordially received by the people. At the races he had a white hat, white coat, white gaiters, tiny white cigarette, and sky-blue cravat.

Ex-Governor Eyre is at present sojourning in Dover, and has been visited by the officers of the 1st regiment, now quartered in the garrison.

Majesty's Ship Highflyer, a schooner of 1000 tons, bound for the coast of Kiewla had informed the officers that Dr. Livingstone was still alive, although many of his followers had been killed in a fight with the natives.

Some remarkable regulations as to dress have been decreed by Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of Malta. Sir Patrick commands that, in a temperature which has lately reached to 90 in the shade, officers shall not appear in public "dressed otherwise than they would were they going to their club in Pall Mall."

Sheffield is about to have ravais, even in its wildest days. The trades outrages committed at Manchester, have ascertained that the Ashton and Stockport brickmakers have been worse than the Sheffield saw grinders. There is a terrible uniformity in the means by which these misguided men attempted to remedy their supposed grievances. The destruction of property, the hamstringing of horses, the shooting of constables and others, and the throwing of explosive missiles through bedroom windows, show the same perverted sense of justice and the same indifference to human life. I hope that these secret iniquities will all be brought to light.

A new paper is about to be brought out in Paris, with the title of *Carte de Jour*. It will consist simply of the bills of fare for the day of all the restaurants of Paris, with a list of prices, and will form a body of reading for the epigone of the most entrancing description. There was once a lady whose favorite literature was that of cookery books, which she said gave her an appetite. The new Paris paper will translate some people to the seventh heaven of gastronomic pleasure.

It will be interesting to our readers to know that Lord Brougham, notwithstanding his great age, has improved in health since his return to his quiet northern retreat at Brougham Hall. He is in the enjoyment of better health than was his lot while in Canada or London. These who saw his lordship about a month ago, after his fatiguing journey from London, are struck with the marked improvements. His lordship daily takes carriage drives in the neighborhood of Penrith. He still employs himself with his pen.—[Carlisle Patriot.]

The announcement that the Princess of Wales, after seven months of absolute prostration, during which she has been confined to a recumbent position, has at length been able to walk down stairs, will be received with great pleasure throughout the length and breadth of the Queen's dominions at home and abroad. It is true that her royal highness is yet obliged to avail herself of the aid of crutches, but even with this drawback, the fact she has at length accomplished is a gratifying proof of her progress towards recovery. The popularity of this princess has been diminished by any shade since her first arrival amongst us, and her protracted sufferings have excited the sympathy of all ranks and classes of the people.

New Brunswick.

The elections in New Brunswick have gone for the government. There are fifteen constituencies in that province, and twelve have elected representatives—11 for the gov-

ernment and I against it. The other three will probably give two opposition and one government member, so that the parties will stand as follows: For ministry, 12; for opposition, 3; total, 15 members.

The names of the members elected are Messrs. Wallace, Bolton, Fisher, Connell, Johnson, Ferris, McMillan, Burpee, Renaud, Gray, Tilley and Smith.

Mr. Tilley is a member of the federal government, being Minister of Excise, and Mr. Smith is the leader of the opposition. Mitchell, the other member of the government, is yet to be elected.

Nova Scotia.

The new government of Nova Scotia must be of the same party, and have the same politics as the Legislature. Therefore there will be a clash between the local and general governments, and the consequence must be a change in the constitution of the Dominion—perhaps the change will be the admission of Nova Scotia from the confederation. In this case that province might form a legislative union with Prince Edward's Island.

The grand result in Nova Scotia has rather astonished the Privy Council, and sent the Secretary of State, Hon. Mr. Archibald, to the right about. The government have only secured two out of the nineteen constituencies, and Dr. Tupper will have a hot time among the anti-unionists.

The new local Legislature of Nova Scotia is liberal, and quite opposed to confederation.

Babes in the Woods—An Incident in Australia.

An English paper has this story from Australia: Three tiny boys, colony born, of Daylesford, in Victoria, started into the bush to look for some runaway goats. The eldest was only seven; but Australian lads and lasses have a continent for a play grounds, and nothing was feared. When, however, the little ones missed the dinner hour, and then tea, their parents grew anxious and searched the neighborhood in vain. Night fell, and with the aid of the local police, the search was extended, and though it lasted until morning, the children were still missing. At dawn, a storekeeper came in who had seen the little wanderers on the road over night; and then a boy who had given them the right direction as he passed. This was all that could be gained throughout the second day; but now the little scattered community had heard of the loss and was on the alert. The quartz miners put their tools by and went into the bush; so did the sawyers at the steam-mill, and so did the wood cutters in the scrub; and the third day was thus passed in a vigorous search. Still no trace or tidings, except a faint foot-mark going in the direction towards the Warrabee river, and therefore the good folks were growing much concerned, and it was settled at a public meeting that all hands should strike work and go to look for the babies.

At five o'clock next day every shop was shut, every tool and implement was left idle; six or seven hundred men, women and boys scrubbed in all directions into the dense scrub to hunt the strayed ones up. Seventy pounds were collected as a reward for the finder; though no one wanted that incentive, and the man at the steam mill kept the whistle going all day to guide the little feet home, if the wretches still able to stir. For days these kindly souls of the Victorian township kept at the hunt. It was in vain; at the end of the week the shops had to be reopened and work mournfully resumed, for the children could not be discovered. The heart-broken parents publicly thanked their neighbors for doing all that human gentleness and goodwill could do, and so the melancholy narrative ends, for the children were hopelessly lost and must have laid down in the wilds to die. It will be hereafter a colonial tale to match our British "Babes in the Wood," with the blue-bird and the bell-bird for "cock robin," and the generous Daylesford folk to make a pleasant verse instead of the "wicked uncle."

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—The Stockton (Cal)

Herald of the 28th has the following startling intelligence: A most astounding affair has occurred in Mariposa County. James W. Seale, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of that place, died on the night of the 30th of September last, as was supposed at the time, of paralysis. Deceased was buried without a post mortem examination, although there were vague suspicions of foul play. These suspicions were so greatly strengthened by some things discovered after the burial, as to demand investigation. Some five days after the burial of Mr. Seale, the body was exhumed by the Coroner, Dr. Turner, and the stomach taken out by several members of the medical profession. The necessary chemical agents for analyzing the contents of the stomach not being accessible there, they were sent for to San Francisco. On their arrival, Drs. Turner, Bedford, and Smilie, on Wednesday night last, proceeded to analyze the contents of the stomach, when prussic acid was found on four separate and distinct tests. This discovery so strongly confirmed the previous presumption that poison had been administered, and that that poison was prussic acid, that warrants were immediately issued for the arrest of the suspected parties. The suspected parties were Seale's wife, who is regarded as the belle of Mariposa County, and is only 19 years of age, and Swaney, editor of the Mariposa Gazette. The evidence against these two was so strong that a letter, received yesterday, in this city, states that the jury charged both with murder in the first degree, and they were sent to jail, no bail being admitted. Seale's wife gave him some Hamburg tea to drink, and a few minutes afterwards he was a dead man. It is supposed that she attempted twice before to poison him, but gave him too strong doses, as he vomited each time previous to the third and last, when she gave him medicine. A

bottle that contained prussic acid, was found in the privy of her residence. In the room of Swaney was found a bill for prussic acid purchased in this city. Upon being questioned, Swaney acknowledged to having purchased prussic acid in Stockton, but said he intended to take it himself, but upon further questioning, could not tell what disease he desired it for, and said he had dropped the bottle, but upon being taken to the place he mentioned, no bottle could be found. A short time since, the wife of Swaney died suddenly, about ten days after child birth when she was considered in no danger, and grave suspicions are entertained regarding her death. An improper intimacy between Swaney and Mrs. Seale has long been suspected in Mariposa. It is now the intention to examine the body of Mrs. Swaney, to ascertain the cause of her death.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—John Cullen Coghoo, civil engineer, formerly of this city, has produced at San Francisco a preparation of mineral oils in combination with mine compounds, for preserving wood and iron from decay in salt water, and from barnacle worms, etc. Its application to ships' bottoms, will destroy the necessity of their being coppered, while it will protect iron-work from the slowly-destrorying action of the water. It has been practically tested, and another substance will produce the same serving effect.

A Silly Question.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Will you inform what height and fighting weight is requisite to be a member of the City Council, so that I may not make a mistake in future in proposing a candidate for the Councilorship.

A. BUNSTER.

[Our correspondent is no doubt excessive witty; but, for the life of us, we cannot discover the point.—ED. COLONIST.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Mishaps.—An accident will sometimes befall the most wary. A sprain, a burn, a cut, cannot always be prevented; but a speedy and easy cure may be obtained by the application of this invaluable Ointment. It immediately cools the part, soothes the irritated nerves, prevents the blood flowing to the seat of injury thus fully guarding against inflammation and the formation of abscesses. For curing accidental burns this Ointment surpasses every liniment, lotion, or embrocation. It restores soundness to the skin, and firmness to the muscles; it gives freedom of motion once more to stiffened sinews, contracted joints, and strained ligaments. For repairing damage done by external violence, no influence is equally rapid, no agency equally curative.

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PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.

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PANCREATIC EMULSION, in 4 and 8 oz. bottles. SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES. Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, Diabetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets. GELATINE and CREOSOTE (Morson's). GELORODYNE, in Bottles and Globules, (Morson's). PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS. * See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

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

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CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia," and see that Dinneford & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

garden, dining-room. The floors were stuccoed, and with basins, fish-pools, and other that sprang from the colonnade of the pedes fresh and medians were used and habits. we have seen from the ex- Pompeii, and the most precious stones; and nineteen cen- more pleasing of the old ago. They in these works of century, art st at all—and it these old time generations of them in this world in sculp- the Dying are as old as the earth like age or who fectured. But a history, and of numberless y still mutely their perfec-

DEPARTED. rious pastime, d silent city of gh utterly de- dred thousand and sold, and e the place re- d confusion of were not lazy. s. I had evi- a temple, on rter cut to go at temple from a to go around ay had been lag-stone floor- of time- t go around through. We in that make houses were action can- k these long these long

flowers!

flowers, fragrant into that moe- nes, MURRAY & suited alike for the bath. counterfeits offered ask for the Florida Kemp, New York.

540

