

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, June 1, 1870

The Great Anniversary.

What a blessed dispensation that Queen Victoria was born... The anniversary of that great event only comes round once a year.

The Departure.

Nearly two weeks ago the Flying Squadron dropped anchor in our harbor. It will leave early to-morrow morning.

The Bates Troupe

The Bates Troupe will sail to-morrow morning on the California. The company have played under many discouraging circumstances here.

The Great Naval Regatta.

Wednesday, to which many had looked forward with a feeling of pleasurable anticipation, as affording an opportunity of witnessing the grandest sight the Pacific had ever known.

Chairman - Capt. Hume, R.N.

Chairman - Capt. Hume, R.N. HMS Zealous, Jupiter - Lieut. Fitzgerald, R.N. Treasurer - Lieut. Acland, R.N.

Secretary - Lieut. Parker, R.N.

The launch in the first race started at 1 p.m. The course was from the Naval Hospital Pier round all the shipping, finishing off at Foster's Pier.

The 10-oared Cutter Race

The 10-oared Cutter Race was hotly contested. Five boats started, viz. the Liverpool, Phoenix, Eudymion, Pearl and Lily cutters.

The Jolly Boat Race

The Jolly Boat Race was won by the Sparrowhawk over the Lily's, and the Galleon Race by the Lily's, who distanced the Scylla, 2d, and the Charybdis, 3d.

The Dingy Race

The Dingy Race was very interesting. The boats started, and the distance being short, kept well together. The Zealous crew won the race only by about two lengths.

The last race of all and the most amusing was between ten Copper Funts, propelled by coal shovels. The crews of these punts were dressed in the most grotesque and fantastic manner.

This race closed the Regatta. The sun had begun to decline, and the tired, though happy, excursionists took themselves to their various conveyances and started for their homes.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

General Banks is to present to the House of Representatives to-morrow a petition from John Warren for damages against Great Britain for the tune of half a million dollars.

For Peace River Gold Mines

NOTICE.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION

VICTORIA and ENTERPRISE

Barnard's Express and Mail Line

THE STEAMER VICTORIA

ENTERPRISE

Steamer ONWARD,

CAPT. J. W. IRVING,

WILL LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

SATURDAY, 26 APRIL, 1870.

F. DAILY

New Photographic Views

CARTES DE VISITE, GROUPS,

S. MAW & SON,

Surgeons' Instruments,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

APOTHECARIES' WARES,

11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E. C.

EX ALPACA FROM LONDON

FINDLAY & DURHAM

Are now landing from above Vessel the undermentioned Goods, which they offer to the Trade at LOW RATES:

- BLANKETS - 24 Point
PRINTS - Choice Patterns
HOBBOCK'S White Longcloths
GREY CALICOES - All widths
CHEAP WHITE COTTONS
DRILLING - Blue and Brown
DENIMS AND BED TICKINGS
PLAIDS - 4 and 6 1/2 Wool
DRESS STUFFS - Various
BAIZES - Red and Green
HOLLANDS - Brown
SHAWLS - New Styles
HANDKERCHIEFS - White and Coloured
MEN'S BEAVER SAC COATS
MENS CLOTH AND OTHER VESTS
DUCK TANTS AND JUMPERES
GLOVES - Driving and other kinds
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS - All kinds
COLLARS - Linen and paper
TOWELS - White and Brown Turkish
FANNIS - Tweed and Cassimere
HATS - Felt, Straw, and Cork
DUNVILLE'S IRISH WHISKY
HENNESSY'S PALE COGNAC
FINE PALE SHERRY
CHOSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMEN'S STORES
FISHING LINES
WATERTIGHT BOOTS
LEATHER - KIP AND CALF
SHOE THREAD
ROCK WEBBING AND ELASTIC
SADDLERS' SILK
TWINES - Sewing and Roping
SHOP TWINES - Brown and Colored
MATCHES - Polak's
WORCESTER SAUCE
GINGER LIQUEUR in Case
IRON BAR, HOOP and SHEET
FLOUR BAGS

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

Having had a most distressing cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by Dr. L. to try the famous BALSAM OF ANISEED.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, and for all affections of the Lungs.

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PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

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CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNBY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

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SACCHARATED WINE & FERROUS

ORLEODINE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne

ORLEODINE - GENUINE - New Sedative

GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections;

IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the Bladder.

And as a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

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THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

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ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAVEY INN ROAD, LONDON.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A

CAUTION

Betts's Capsule Patents

Wednesday June 1 1870

Over the Border.

Thursday night's news took us by surprise and slightly disturbed the theory that the Fenian movement on the frontier was merely a feint for the purpose of diverting attention from the North west. It now appears that a party under O'Neil had actually crossed over and were trenching themselves at Pigeon Hill, on the Canadian side. It will be within the recollection of most of our readers that the first Fenian invasion took place just four years ago. On the 31st May, 1866, a force of about 1000 men, commanded by this same O'Neil, crossed over at Black Rock, a little above Buffalo, and effected a landing in Canada. That expedition resulted in an engagement, known to history as the battle of Ridgeway, in which some 25 were killed on the Fenian side, and about twice that number killed and wounded on the other side. In view, however, of the approach of British reinforcements, the Fenians became completely demoralized, and took themselves off. As many as were not taken prisoners recrossed to the American side, and among them the gallant O'Neil, thus verifying the old adage, 'He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day.' A few days later a force of about equal strength, commanded by General Spears, crossed over into Canada from St. Albans and established themselves at Pigeon Hill, the same position taken up on the 25th of the present month; but on the third day they became completely demoralized and made their way back to the more congenial American soil. Pigeon Hill is quite near to the border, a few miles north of St. Albans. Although the force taken in upon the present occasion is stated to be considerably larger than that of four years ago, it would appear to have met with more disastrous defeat. It would, perhaps, be unjust to accuse O'Neil of playing the old game of 'Would me or I'll fight,' yet it is an awkward circumstance that he should, at such a critical moment, have placed himself on the American side of the line, to throw himself awkwardly or conveniently, as the case may be, into the arms of the U. S. Marshal. This O'Neil is the same person who, during the great rebellion, was instrumental in giving to Union soldiers the disagreeable choice between starvation at Andersonville and fighting in the rebel army. He was twice wounded at the battle of Franklin. Huntington, the point towards which yesterday's despatch informs us a large Fenian force was marching, is about seventy miles west of where the first party crossed, and about forty-five miles west of the city of Montreal. Like Pigeon Hill, it is quite near to the international boundary line. It will be interesting to learn the result of the movement on Huntington. One cannot but regret, however, that these engagements take place so close to the boundary line, as the Fenians, being for the most part good runners, the Canadians have not a fair opportunity. Doubtless the circumstance of Prince Arthur having gone to the front will greatly increase the interest felt in these movements. It is difficult to divine the object of these raids, unless, indeed, as we surmised yesterday, contemplating the more feasible scheme of making common cause with Bell, they wish to divert attention, or by getting up an excitement, they hope to replenish their empty exchequer. There is a third object which may, perhaps, be suggested with equal show of reason. The object of these forays may be deeper than either of those suggested. It may be hoped thus to bring about international difficulties, which may eventually in a war between Great Britain and the United States. That such a result would be the earnest wish of the Brotherhood there can be no doubt; and that it would not be regarded with disfavor by a certain class of American citizens is scarcely less certain. To some such ulterior object we find ourselves compelled to look; for it is impossible to think any considerable number of men outside the walls of Stockton can regard the project of capturing Canada by such means as at all feasible. The most infatuated of the Brotherhood cannot possibly dream of success in that direction. Whatever the real object may be, and whatever imaginary grievance these people may have against Great Britain, they can have no cause of quarrel with Canada, and, consequently, the mode they have adopted of avenging so-called Imperial wrongs is mean, unjust, cowardly, and contemptible. One can only wish that the Canadians may be so fortunate as to catch the invading force in a position where they cannot so readily run away. To catch and hang a lot of these cowardly rascals would exert a wholesome influence upon the entire Brotherhood.

The Fertile Belt.

The Press of the United States is so much in the habit of deprecating everything British on this continent that it is quite refreshing to find anything belonging to us alluded to in terms of praise. The following, which is taken from the New York Sun, loses some of its merit from the fact of its having been conceived in direct contravention of the Tenth Commandment; yet from whatever motive, it is comforting to find our neighbors admitting that there is something good on the north of the 49th parallel of latitude, even if that admission is coupled with the everlasting boast that it is to become theirs in the ordinary course of Manifest Destiny. The Sun sheeds the following ray of light upon the eternal frost-bound regions of the North-West:—'There is in the North West Territory a strip of country extending from Lake Winnipeg and below it to the boundary line, across to the Rocky Mountains, known in literature and at the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company as the Fertile Belt. It contains 72,000 square miles of black agricultural soil, as rich as the richest of the prairies of Illinois. Sixty bushels of wheat to the acre are grown on it. Tobacco is grown on it. Melons ripen in the open air on this Belt. Is this incredible? It is phenomenal! A study of Blodgett's Isothermal Charts will explain the facts in large part. A knowledge of the physical geography of the region will explain the rest. But the truth about this Fertile Belt has been, for obvious reasons, carefully concealed and systematically lied about by the Hudson Bay Company. Their business was to keep farmers out of it and to keep fur-bearing animals and Indian hunters in it. And the Company succeeded. Not five hundred people in the United States have an accurate knowledge of the Saskatchewan district. But this military expedition to whip the Winnipeg revolutionists is going to unblanket the property which the Hudson Bay Company have so long and so jealously covered. The most of the white soldiers in the force will ultimately live on the Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine and Red Rivers. And we shall see the marvel of a line of settlements, and ultimately of dense population, across the continent in a region thought by all the civilized world for two centuries past to be absolutely uninhabitable long before another chain can be linked from ocean to ocean on tropical, semitropical or temperate latitudes. And another unlooked-for result! The new Dominion shakes the tree. Into what lap will the ripened fruit fall? Into that of the North Pacific Railroad. The settlement of the Fertile Belt will quintuple its way freight and way travel. And, again, another result! The new conquest of the Winnipeg valley will hasten the annexation of the old Hudson Bay Territory to the United States. Within ten years nine-tenths of the population of the Fertile Belt will be Americans by birth or adoption, and all of them will be American citizens.' The Sun has managed to mix up much truth with a good deal of fiction and the usual quantity of 'brag.' The ripe fruit of the Fertile Belt will undoubtedly fall, as the Sun says, into the lap of the Northern Pacific Railroad, if the Canadian Pacific Railway is not built in time; and if the Canadian Pacific Railway is not built in time the whole of the North West, of British Columbia, and ultimately, British North America, will fall into the lap of Uncle Sam! Nothing can be more certain than that. But that little word 'if' stands sadly in the way of the 'Manifest Destiny' doctrine of our neighbors. The probability is that the Canadian Pacific Railway will be built in time not only to avert such a fate, but in time to drain a large country lying to the South of the 49th parallel. The stakes are enormous, and it will, indeed, be strange if Great Britain does not play high and win. Should she fail to do so she will richly deserve to lose not alone the Fertile Belt, but all she has on this continent!

Saturday May 28

THE YIELD OF OUR MINES.—From the Colonial Blue Book recently published it appears that the estimated export of gold from British Columbia was \$570,000 in 1865, \$600,000 in 1866, \$700,000 in 1867; but it is admitted that the actual export was probably much larger, as it was impossible to ascertain the amount carried away on the persons of individuals. The number of miners are put at 3000 and the earnings per head show the very large average of \$233, a result probably unequalled in any other mining country in the world. The Colonial Secretary closes his report with the statement that the elements of wealth are to be found within the Colony to an almost unprecedented degree.

The Speaker's chair in the House of Delegates, Richmond, destroyed by the recent disaster, bore the British coat of arms, and was used in the House of Burgesses when Virginia was an English colony.

THE ASSAULT AND ROBBERY OF A NIGHT-WATCHMAN.

The three men in custody on a charge of robbing night-watchman Hart, were yesterday fully committed for trial. They belonged to the British ship Golden Empire and lately served a three months' term of imprisonment in the chain-gang for mutiny on board that ship. The assault appears to have been of a determined and desperate character. The officer remonstrated with them for making a noise in Johnson street, whereupon they set upon and knocked him down with a bottle, badly cutting his head, and stole his watch and walking-stick. The officer fired his revolver and the men ran into Government street, where one of them was arrested by officer McMillan and the other two were subsequently apprehended.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Widow and Orphan Fund Life Insurance Company has been formed and is conducted under the patronage of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of America. It has a capital of \$300,000, with a highly influential Board of Directors. The principal office is at Nashville, Tennessee. This company appears to be based upon sound and liberal principles, and it will doubtless owe its great success in some measure to the circumstance of having the indorsement of about seven hundred thousand Odd Fellows. It could not well have a better recommendation. Mr Joshua Davis has received the appointment of agent for this city.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE.—Government has completed arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the taking over and maintenance of the main-line telegraph line. A new section of line, 35 miles in length, will be built from Sebome, W. T., across the country to intersect the present line at Matequi, 36 miles above New Westminster. By the construction of this section a difficult and thickly wooded country lying between Sebome and New Westminster will be avoided, communication with New Westminster maintained from Matequi, and a large saving effected in the cost of repairs.

COULD HE HAVE BEEN A B. C. DELEGATE? The telegraph announces the arrival at Chicago on Wednesday of the Delegates. On the same evening, the same authority informs us, a great Fenian Brotherhood Meeting was held at Chicago, and an unfortunate Canadian who chanced to be present was set upon by the Brotherhood and forced to flee for his life. Could the unfortunate Canadian referred to be one of our Delegates to Ottawa? We await another flash of electricity for an answer.

HARD TIMES WITH THE CHINESE.—It is becoming very dull with the Chinese at San Francisco, a large number of them being unable to obtain employment. The Chinese go from house to house saying they can cook, wash, and clean house, and would work for one dollar per week. In their own language, 'Too many Chinoamen come to California. No can get work. California no good. All same Chino—too muchy no can get something to do.'

A HINT FOR THE NEXT REGATTA.—Paper boats are now used by oarsmen in the East. A boat seventeen feet long, four feet four inches wide, and twelve inches deep, weighs only twenty-six pounds, and draws only three and a half inches of water, with a man of one hundred and fifty pounds weight on board. They are made of Manila paper, and cost about \$100.

THE COAL GLUT.—There is an oversupply of coal in the San Francisco market. Vessels from New York have lately brought it as ballast in the hope of realizing freight and are glad to sell it at first cost. A cargo of Eastern coal sold the other day at \$2 per ton.

NOVEL SUIT.—The Foreman of the Deluge Engine Company has been served with a writ by a citizen whose wife was refused admission to the ball at the Alhambra on Tuesday night. Damages are alleged to have been inflicted on the wife's character by the refusal.

THE FLORAL FETE closed yesterday. Owing to the rain there were few visitors, but the edibles were all sold, realizing fair prices. The flowers which attracted so much attention are on sale at Mitchell & Johnston's.

The bark Alpaca, Captain Clements, came down from Moody's Mills yesterday and will sail to-day for Valparaiso. She has a full cargo of lumber.

The Flying Squadron and the Charybdis will sail at 7 o'clock this morning for Honolulu.

Tax bark Delaware, bound for Moody's Mills, passed up the Straits on Thursday evening.

The DELEGATES reached Chicago on the 26th inst.—day before yesterday.

New POTATOES the size of marbles have made their appearance.

POTATOES at Honolulu, S. I., are worth 6 cents per lb.

CLOSING SALE.—The undersigned offer his entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver and Platedware at less than cost price to close business, as all must be sold by the 1st June. Parties having left articles for repair must call for them by the end of this month, or the same will be sold to pay charges. All persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle the same at once. All bills remaining unpaid on the 15th inst will be placed in the hands of a solicitor. Parties requiring anything in my line will now have an opportunity of procuring great bargains.—W. Geo. Jamieson, adjoining the Colonial Hotel.

Paris Correspondence

On the 8th of next month France will, through its ten millions of electors—that is, one to four in the population—inform us how the new system of Parliamentary government is appreciated and what confidence the nation has in the dynasty. Irrespective of the form of the question to be submitted for popular consideration—whether it will comprise all the tables of the law or the whole duty of man, and which the momentarily expected proclamation of the Emperor will define and fix, the issue has drifted into a trial of strength between the partisans of a misty Republicanism and the Empire with increased liberty. The result is not doubtful for Napoleon. If the Provincials do not understand the new fundamental past, they do that the dynasty wants them to decide between its new life and the men who have kept the country in a state of chronic disturbance. 'Yes,' will signify we approve of the concessions made and will wait for more. 'No,' that we first desire to clear out the Tuilleries. Blank votes or abstention will represent indifference or dissatisfaction. In the general elections of May, 1869, three and a half millions of hostile votes were polled against the system of personal Government, but as this has been all but abandoned, by that 'sublime warning,' it is not to be expected the same electors will marshal under the opposition flag now.

Napoleon expects a vote of confidence, of between six and seven millions. With such he may gracefully part even with the right, however abstract, of the plebiscite. The friends of order of all classes have grouped themselves to secure a success for the Government. They enclose checks to meet the expenses of the 'stamping committees,' and when men put their hands thus in their pockets they show most decidedly that they are in earnest. The leading members of the House of Rothschild have come down handsomely, which is important from the fact that they are not namesakes of the Second Empire. Their efforts are cast-off sovereigns hopeless of restoration. The Left or Irreconcilables are of course divided—one party being for complete abstinence from voting, as represented by Rochefort; the other for a straight-forward 'no,' as led by the eloquent Gambetta. Frenchmen, with all their levity, are no fools. They are fully aware that there is no abuse existing sufficient to get up a revolution, and that if a republic were desirable there are no men to direct it. Why an appeal to the people should meet with the resistance of the people's friends is inconceivable. The occasion has now arrived when all parties can count their supporters, and if after the solemn but not very valuable verdict the minority would be rational enough to abide by its defeat, the country would be at length happy. Some one has observed that if France slept for twenty-four hours she would never wake—she must ever be, in a state of fermentation more or less active.

The two ministerial resignations are already forgotten, if they were ever remembered. Prime Minister Ollivier is determined not to faint by the way. He has eloquently said in the Senate that his work of liberalizing the Empire has hardly yet commenced. The Senate has voted the new constitution with that devotion towards Napoleon which was to be expected. As a political body it is now dead—the 130 Senators unanimously voted their existence away. Even in death they are not divided. Requiescat in pace.

M. Bismarck, being attacked with the jaundice, may view the foreign politics of Vaterland rather apathetically, as in this case there is a close connection between mind and matter. Napoleon the First lost one of his battles owing to the fact that the cook not having done his duty to a leg of mutton, which at another period would have passed unnoticed. As M. Ollivier is a Siamese Minister for the moment—holding the portfolio of Foreign Affairs together with his own—he will not embroil France with the Southern Confederation. Austria is endeavoring to bind the chief nationalities of the empire by withholding the claims of autonomy from the Bohemians and Poles, while the German element agitates to reign supreme. Italy is engaged in righting her financial troubles by ignoring her treacheries, and in the interior assassinations, unchecked and un punished, run riot. Spain passes after the fiasco at Barcelona and the Cortes can hardly make a house for the dispatch of business. The King question is where it always has been. The Duke de Montpensier is supporting his thirty days banishment wonderfully well among his orange groves at Seville, and the family of his victim declines to accept the 30,000 francs blood money to console their grief for the loss of an eccentric parent. The ex-Queen of Spain is falling in health. She is quietly disposing of her household gods and since her separation from her husband no longer necessitates a large establishment. She purposes selling her palace.

The Tuilleries is beginning to return to its usual gay life after the Lenten season. The Prince Imperial and his merry companions are spending Easter vacation at Fontainebleau, taking lessons in hunting, the order of the day being to let the boys do as they like. The Empress is more and more withdrawing herself from the turmoil of politics; a politician she detests and hardly ever receives. Her whole attention is divided between her son and charitable institutions. The Emperor has just entered on his sixtieth year. He looks very fresh and is likely to become an evergreen like that young fellow Auber, although we are daily reminded of his failing health. One of the ablest ministerial journals, in a semi-official article on the pending vote, boasted in references to the ballot urns, which have proverbially been submitted to extraordinary feats of prestidigitacion, 'that the wine of Caesar [Napoleon] was above suspicion.' By a malignity unparalleled, the 'Devil' for wine printed 'urine,' which has set all France laughing, particularly when it is remembered that the Emperor suffers from diabetes. The joke will add ten years to his Majesty's life.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.—A series of large size photographs of the Flying Squadron lying in Equatorial Harbor and most beautifully taken, may be seen at F. Dally's Photographic Gallery, Fort Street, Victoria.

An Interesting Case of Second Sight.

A short time ago the family of a Russian Prince went to Paris from London. Among their servants was a young German girl whom the Princess had engaged during her sojourn in Wurtemberg. As all the hotels at that time were crowded they sent a courier in advance to secure convenient rooms, and although they were regular customers of the hotel R., where the Russian noblemen usually took lodgings, the courier only succeeded in getting two rooms in the third story for the Prince and his wife, and on the pressing instance of the Princess the landlord promised to find a room also for the young German servant. It was about 1 o'clock in the morning when the girl left her mistress and was shown to her room. To her great astonishment it was a front room in the second story, with two large windows and furnished in the most gorgeous manner. She at once asked the waiter why this room was not given to her mistress in preference to herself, but he satisfied her by the answer that the room had become vacant only an hour since, after the Prince and his wife had already been installed in other apartments, and she might, he added smilingly, profit by the opportunity of sleeping once at least in such a splendid room. The girl then looked at the door, extinguished the light and sought sleep under the gorgeous canopy. And now translate it from the language in which she related it a few weeks ago to a commission of scientific men who afterwards examined her—

I do not know whether I slept or dreamed, or whether I was awake and gazed with my bodily eyes. But I thought then that I was awake and I believe it still. This is, however, indifferent. At once the door, which I had previously looked, was opened and a gentleman entered with a light in his hand. He wore the blue uniform of a French Naval officer. From the moment he entered my room I was paralysed with horror and unable to move or speak. All my senses seemed to be concentrated in my eyes and ears. He put the light upon the small table near my bed; my clothes lay in an armchair at the foot of it. He flung my wardrobe to the floor and pushed the armchair into the middle of the room. He marched through the room in the greatest excitement, gesticulating violently with his hands. I could not turn my eyes from him. He was a tall young man of dark complexion, with indifferent features, but he had brilliant black eyes and his long, glittering hair made his appearance remarkable. I can still see him as he passed his hand through his curls—it seemed as if they stood up straight over his forehead. He spoke loud and fast—I could not understand what he said. But all at once he threw himself upon the armchair and took a pistol from his side pocket. My eyes at the time became so penetrating that I could observe a peculiar bend and color of the trigger. After a few seconds he brought the barrel of his pistol to his mouth and shot himself dead. I heard a terrible noise and something approaching my ear sharply whispered into it, 'Diez ans are pour moi.' (Pray an Ave Marie for me.) After this it was dark in the room and I could see light from the windows in the street shining into my room. I cannot tell how long I lay immovable in my bed, but at once it was daylight and I heard people speaking in front of my door and knocking at it.

Unable to open my lips I listened, and heard the princess order somebody to open the door by force. The key being in the door within, they had to break the lock, and immediately the room was filled with people. The princess rushed upon me and touched my hands and face, and the well known voice of my mistress, who always spoke German to me, in the end dispelled my stupor, and I could speak. 'Remove that dead man before I get up!' I cried, and the princess despairingly ejaculated: 'She has become insane.' She dismissed the crowd and sent for a physician. He found me in a state of terrible excitement. I, however, succeeded in telling my story, not as a dream but as a real event, which passed under my eyes. The physician imagining that some cruel joke had been played with me, sent for the hotel-keeper himself. They spoke for a long while together in the niche of one of the windows, and in the meanwhile the princess attempted to quiet me until I dared to gaze around the room. There was no dead body about. 'They must have carried him off,' said I.

In the afternoon I was made acquainted with what the hotel-keeper told the physician. Here, said the intelligent man, after having collected his thoughts, here is a case where the worlds of spirits touch our own terrestrial world. The night before last, about the same time Mademoiselle went to bed, a young officer of the navy shot himself dead. His corpse is at the Morgue. Such an event being extremely disagreeable to hotel-keepers, I at once informed the justice of the circumstance, and before daybreak the body was removed from this room to the Morgue. Only a few people in the house knew of that fatal affair, and I requested them to keep silent about it. After the room was carefully cleaned, I gave an order to let Mademoiselle have it, as the princess desired to have her stay in the house.

When all employment besides medicine and the mind incapable of continued application to any subject through weariness and exhaustion of the body, than some healthful tonic, acting gently but surely upon the liver and stomach, and gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system will be found to remove the difficulty. Such a medicine is Dr. FARRER'S 'VIRGAS YERBANA BREVIA,' which, by purifying the blood, renovates the system giving it renewed vitality and force as of youth again.

BRANKEAR'S—EPP'S COCOA.—GRAVIER AND COMPANY'S.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. THE CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE.—The singular success with which Mr Epps is sustained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Made simply with boiling water or milk, sold by the trade only in 4lb., 2lb., 1lb. tin-lined packets, labeled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists London, England.

FULL'S COFFEE, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

Wednesday, June 1 1870

To Be, or Not to Be!

Are we to have an Agricultural Exhibition this year? One feels unwilling, utterly unable, to believe that the question can be the subject of a negative answer, success of last year's exhibition marked, and the advantages of experience and effect were so great it would appear to be little criminal folly to abandon the ground thus attained. Yet, we have been thought of present appearance close up the sixth month, and done! The prize list should be issued in January, and it is not as to whether there will be any exhibition this year. Have the people resolved that they will touch possessing the germ of success? The proposition to pick agricultural population, pick England's industrious peasantry with cold neglect. Will an effort of excellence amongst agriculturists we have far no Whither are we drifting? Who knows better than the present what a thankless and laborious to the lot of the willing few up devolves the responsibility of through an Agricultural Exhibition new community like this. But some commonly act from a higher than mere present effort. He who sets a prominent parting forward those movements mately connected with the progress of the country will not fail to be substantial and enduring rewards these gentlemen who so ably occupied last year's exhibition to a st issue the public owe a debt of gratitude. It is presumed these gentlemen retain their Executive relations with Agricultural Society, and it is that the public naturally look. A willing to act this year, and create public indebtedness? I earnestly hoped they are willing; would be difficult to fill their period, especially at this late period. Unfortunately, they are not w undertake the labor and end anxiety and annoyance of conducting another exhibition they will reap the propriety of taking immediate for making their determination. At no period in the history of the Colony has there been more need for such encouragement to the agricultural classes as is imparted by drawing together in friendly rivalry an annual exhibition. British Columbia is about to be left to the stars and gods, and it is fitting she should have her best bib and tucker. The object of protecting Agriculture is an omission, and it behooves Agriculture step forward and show itself—providing before whom it is on trial the a veritable existence. There is every reason to think that the farmers are to do their part—that they are waiting anxiously to see the progress of the success of last year's efforts, and prepared to do their best for a more general competition year. What a pity it would be to appoint them, as it is for the authority to move. All wait upon. Even the townsfolk, there is a believe, anxiously wait for it, are not wholly unconscious of the importance of encouraging the attainment of greater excellence amongst the era. Nor do they altogether realize of being deprived of the tion, with its accompanying and pleasures. All have been forward with more or less interest this year's exhibition, and all are moving in the matter. There are less than, we hope exceptional who attach no value to such 'trifles' people who despise small beginnings, superficial persons, who can see no good in anything of the mercenary souls, who turn away anything that does not promise immediate results in dollars and cents the presence of such an element matter how small, only increases responsibility of all right thinking. Immediate action is, then, essential the successful holding of an exhibition this year; and now that we have through carnival week, if one permitted the expression, let it be given to this important matter.

Mother and Child.

The correspondence which took between the Imperial and Colonial Governments relative to the Be difficulty has been published. This correspondence the child we fear to be a match for the mother art of diplomacy. Having been of the rebellion and the decision of the Privy Council at that Canada cannot accept the

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, June 3, 1870

To Be, or Not to Be?

Are we to have an Agricultural Exhibition this year? One feels extremely unwilling, utterly unable, in fact, to believe that the question can be susceptible of a negative answer.

The success of last year's exhibition was so marked, and the advantages gained in experience and effect were so great that it would appear to be little short of criminal folly to abandon the vantage-ground thus attained.

Yet, what can be thought of present appearances? Close up the sixth month, and nothing done! The prize list should have been issued in January, and it is not issued in May.

The farmers are still in doubt as to whether there will be any exhibition this year. Have the people really resolved that they will touch nothing possessing the germ of substantial good?

The proposition to accept an agricultural population, picked from England's industrious peasantry, meets with cold neglect. Will an effort to encourage excellence amongst the few agriculturists we have fare no better?

Whither are we drifting? No one knows better than the present writer what a thankless and laborious task falls to the lot of the willing few upon whom devolves the responsibility of carrying through an Agricultural Exhibition in a new community like this.

But such persons commonly act from a higher motive than mere present effort or thanks. He who sets a prominent part in helping forward those movements so intimately connected with the prosperity of the country will not fail to receive a substantial and enduring reward.

To these gentlemen who so ably conducted last year's exhibition to a successful issue the public owe a debt of gratitude. It is presumed these gentlemen still retain their Executive relations with the Agricultural Society, and it is to them that the public naturally look.

Are they willing to set this year, and thus increase public indebtedness? It is sincerely hoped they are willing; for it would be difficult to fill their places, especially at this late period.

If peaceable possession is not insured to her, Lord Granville addressed a long dispatch to Sir John Young, regretting that the occurrence of troubles at Red River had induced the Dominion Government to arrive at such a decision.

His Lordship went on to recapitulate the successive steps taken by Canada to obtain through the medium of the Imperial authorities the transfer of these territories, and reached the conclusion that:

'During all these negotiations it was never suggested that the company ought to transfer its Territory to a state of tranquility. From the fact, indeed, of its powerlessness to insure such tranquility, and the dangers which that incapability on its part would occasion to the neighboring Colony, it is evidently to be inferred that Canada was bound to assume all the responsibilities of the government of the Territory.'

Lord Granville also demurred to the proposition that the Imperial Government could justly be called upon to put an end to the resistance offered at Red River, and said:

'If, after all that has passed, the Company offers the transfer and demands that it may be accepted as the means to effect the execution of an engagement which it is to be repudiated, and of which the Canadian Government itself fixed the date, I can not see that Her Majesty's Government can reject this demand of the Company for the reasons brought forward by her ministers.'

To answer this dispatch, so manifestly written under Hudson Bay Company inspiration and with a most imperfect apprehension of the true state of the facts, was an easy task for the Canadian Privy Council. Accordingly the Committee of the Privy Council submitted a report, signed by John A. Macdonald, in reply to Lord Granville's dispatch.

This report admits the accuracy of Lord Granville's recital of the various steps taken by the Canadian Government to obtain the transfer of the North West, and states that Canada is still desirous of acquiring the territory and fulfilling the obligations imposed on her by recent arrangements for the execution of the transfer.

But the committee insist that the transfer means not the mere transfer of titles, but a bona fide transfer of territory. Says the report:

'From the very nature of the business, all the parties ought to have understood that the cession of the Territory by the Company to the Queen and the transfer by Her Majesty to the Dominion, should not consist of a simple execution of the title. The Company should transfer not only its rights in virtue of its charter, but the Territory itself, of which it is in possession, and the Territory thus ceded should be transferred by Her Majesty to Canada.'

The Report goes on to say that resistance was anticipated by none. The Company were not free from blame. Having had long possession of the country and abundant means of knowing the sentiments entertained by its people, it disconcerted prevailed at the prospect of the transfer, information to that effect should have been supplied.

That the reasons given by the Canadian Government, very strong in themselves, become conclusive when it is considered that Her Majesty's Government and the Hudson Bay Company should have the same object in view in the execution of the transfer, and that they appear, in fact, to be animated by the same spirit which alone can effectually avoid the enormous damage which, in the opinion of Mr. McTavish, would result to the business of the Company by the employment of force to subdue the country.'

In alluding to this correspondence a Canadian contemporary remarks:

'Had the Dominion Government been aware last December of all the facts regarding the action of the Hudson Bay Company's officials at Fort Garry the case against the Company might have been put more strongly. It is now certain that some of these officials fomented the insurrection, that none of them endeavored to arrest it, and that, after being fully warned of Kiel's intention to seize Fort Garry, not only was nothing done to prevent the seizure, but the proffered help of loyal men to defend it was declined.'

Sunday May 29

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—The Guardian contains a long and interesting account of the celebration of the Queen's Birthday. On the 24th the peal of bells at Holy Trinity was rung and there were two horse races and three canoe races.

In one of these latter eleven whites contested with 11 natives and were beaten by half-length. In the evening a dinner, hon A T Bushby in the chair and Capt Pritchard, J P, in the vice-chair, was attended by 40 gentlemen.

On the following day a regatta and athletic sports took place and balloons were dispatched by Mr Scott. 'Aunt Sally' attended the sports under the escort of Dr Black. On Thursday the Indians were allowed to search for articles of clothing, ornaments, knives and a variety of useful articles much appreciated by them.

The steamer Onward was kindly placed at the disposal of the ladies and fitted out to enable them to witness the regatta. Miss Anne McQuillan, a native of Ireland, died at the Hospital on the 21st inst. The boys are still out of place. A pay and rather formidable company, under the name of the Anvil Battery, made its first appearance on the stage of action at New Westminster on the 24th of May, under the command of that distinguished officer, Captain Keppelthorpe, M D, F R N S.

We understand that a trial at arms may be expected should the dreaded invasion of the army of Great Britain and Old Ireland appear on our peaceful shores. Then the Avonians leading the van, followed by the Seymour Artillery, may be expected to be 'last in the field and first out.' The redoubtable Avonlian Brigade, attired in their unique and brilliant uniform, attracted much attention, and acted to unimportant part in the celebration. They passed the principal streets, fired a Royal Salute, and appeared at the ball in the evening.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Inspector General is out in the Gazette with the rules and regulations for the management and government of Common Schools. To the religious complexion of the programme it is to be feared there will be objection. It appears to us at the first blush of the thing that the Inspector General, in a laudable zeal for religion, has rather overhot the mark, and has surrounded the very crude school system with so many players and pious precepts that it is in danger of breaking down under its own weight.

It is of the very first importance that religion, pure and undiluted, should be 'inculcated in the youthful mind.' But many persons doubt the propriety of making the Common School-Teacher the agent for the accomplishment of that object. We may take occasion to enter more fully into this subject at some future time. Meanwhile we can only express sincere regret that it is to be feared the programme just issued will not meet with general acceptance with the public at large.

REWARD.—Saturday's Gazette contains an advertisement from the Government of India offering a reward of £5000 to the inventor of machinery that will separate the fibre and bark from the stem and the fibre from the bark of trees or China grass, at cost of not more than £50 per ton of grass.

The machinery must be strong, simple, durable and cheap, and one year from the date of the advertisement will be allowed for the production of the machinery. Address, Governor of India in Council.

The steamer Emma, Capt Ethernank, arrived from Nainaimo last evening at 8 o'clock, bringing Mr Barle and a few other passengers. The Queen's Birthday celebration passed off gaily on the East Coast.

POSTAGE REDUCTION.—On the 1st of July next the rate of postage hence to any part of the United States will be reduced to 6 cents, newspapers, 2 cents; all of which may be paid with colonial stamps.

The Donau, Austrian frigate, has at last completed her repairs at Honolulu, S I, and sailed for Valparaiso. The repairs required five months to effect.

MR GRAY, Inspector of Postoffices for the Australian Colonies, has arrived at San Francisco to make arrangements for the due transmission of mail matter on the new route.

The CALIFORNIA sailed at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning for Portland, Oregon, carrying 20 passengers and a small freight.

OUTSIDE.—The bark Hydra, Gen Windham and Alpac and ship Henry Adderly were at anchor outside the harbor last night.

THE BATES TROUPE sailed in the California for Portland yesterday morning at 4 1/2 o'clock and the Theatre is now closed indefinitely.

Paris Correspondence.

Paris, April 23, 1870. Strikes are becoming an institution in France, and the government intend to go into the whole question of the relations of capital with labor this moment the Legislature meets after the prohibition. To the colliers and foundrymen must now be added the tailors, and the omnibus officials only wait the signal to shut up shop.

A duel is to come off to-morrow, the origin of which was very simple. A few mornings ago a lady was riding in the Bois accompanied by her father and husband. Her horse started and ran against that of a gentleman taking his constitutional canter. The lady being thrown, he dismounted, assisted her and was warmly thanked by her husband. But on going to his own horse he found the animal dead. He notified the lady's husband that he suspected him to cover the loss. An indignant refusal, high words and a choice of arms, followed.

As the Jesuits at Rome are the cause of all the trouble in reference to the dogma of infallibility, and about which nobody seems now to take any interest, the Archbishop of Paris has prohibited the celebrated Father Felix from preaching in the future in Notre Dame, as he belongs to that Order. The late Reverend Mr. Myaenthe is like the boy in Horace—sitting on the river bank till the water ran by, so he could cross. He is waiting for the 'Church of the Future,' but is not putting his hand to the plough. The Concord, which he allowed us to believe was the intended origin of his utterances, he has never written a line for—and the paper will soon be 'numbered among the things that were. He lives with his sisters; goes to an occasional concert, and promiscuously about. He has failed to be the solitary monk number two to shake the world.

M de Lesseps, having no more 'Inventions' to engineer, has taken to lecturing on his work and labor days. It keeps up the interest in the speculation and will facilitate future calls, if necessary. The celebrated personage is now called—speaks very well; is full of Egyptian anecdotes. He told us that in the East the world 'marches upon one leg only, which explains the cause of its backwardness.

A dinner was given by 500 students and their friends to Gambetta, the Republican leader, a few days ago, as a compliment to his parliamentary eloquence. When the 'flow of soul' stage had arrived, and the smiling around general, the toast of the 'Future Republic' was given. A guest hereupon exclaimed 'Vive l'Empereur,' for which treason he was at once turned out. He went home, returned armed with an immense knife, and commenced 'cutting his way' through the guests to his seat. The police took charge of him till morning. A radical organ, having emptied the vials of their wrath on Prince Pierre Napoleon, are inclined to give him a lift. As the Constitution is being reconstituted, they back up his claims for the reversionary interest in the Empire against Prince Napoleon, who is down to inherit it in case the Prince Imperial dies. They allege that Prince Pierre, being the son of Lucien, Napoleon the First's eldest brother, it is like fair burglary to pass over the head of Napoleon. The Prince has paid all charges against him on account of the Tours trial—taxes, &c., £17,420 francs. He has given a few dinner parties to those friends who stood by him in his adversity. He is at present occupied in selecting furniture for his country seat on the Belgian frontier. Since he has been forced from public life, he will stay there for the future.

La Diva Fatti, who is a spoiled pet with the Parisians, has taken her breakdown in the 'Hugonots' very much to heart. She was not healed, but the public left the house. As misfortune come in battalions, she was also a failure in 'Fugia del Regimento'—the first time she has played it in Paris. Although she beat the Ban plan to perfection, the audience did not respond with a 'Viva la gloria.' Some too zealous admirers desire to have her act in Norma! It is a case to be saved from friends.

city there is a band of women, whose employment is to prepare fat and tender poultry for the public by going out the eyes of some 400 cocks and hens daily, 'sawing up the livers,' and placing the birds in the dark cellars for a fortnight—just as the geese are treated in and around Strasbourg to force their aldermanic livers.

The medical students have resolved to continue their tactics on the opening of the University of Medicine by booting down Dr Tardieu should he attempt to lecture. The Doctor has a pamphlet in the press, explaining his evidence at Tours and denying that he was partial to Prince Pierre. Its effects remain to be seen.

Palm Sunday passed off with the usual large purchases of 'box,' which is employed instead of palm. About 100,000 worth was sold. Then Holy Week was as gloomy as could be desired. The chapel bells, according to custom, remained silent from Thursday to Saturday—went to Rome to confess, as the legend goes. On Thursday the 'washing of feet' was observed, not only in the churches, but by several old ladies in the aristocratic world. At Montpellier, in the south of France, the poor are assembled, provided with every good thing that penitence will allow, served on tables decorated with flowers, silver and elegant ware. The guests are waited upon by dukes and duchesses, generals and prefects. The archbishop carries a salmon; a prince distributes letters and his princess carries away soiled plates! Wonder if this was a case? Where the devil did grief—for his darling sin—pride that apex humility? The Free Thinkers, to vex the Pope, died, to the number of 500, on every kind of joint. The traditional sausage was helped—1 weighed 200 pounds and if not as long as the Atlantic cable might tie the whole College of Cardinals together. The restaurants did a good business on this day in steaks, cutlets and kidneys, for it is here that patricians repair for his 'fish dinner' on fasting days. Among the wealthier classes frog soup is the favorite potato on Good Friday. The butchers had their holiday also on this day—186 only one in which their shops are closed throughout the 355.

Paris lays its stick of ham, bacon, &c. once a year. A special ham fair was held on from Australia, besides pork from Cincinnati and choice morsels of horse from Brussels. The gingerbread fair is now being held—this kind of 'stock' being also held annually. It is the only neutral ground where politicians can meet. The Emperor and his court are held, four feet high, for a few days, and the most rabid Republican can devour the whole Imperial family for a trifle. The most nervous people could have their revenge on Troppmann by eating him up for four sou.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for coloring hair, eyebrows, and whiskers. It is a simple and safe preparation, and does not injure the hair or skin. It is sold in small bottles of 1/2 and 1/4 ounce each. Price 1/6 per bottle.

Anyone can use them. They are simple and safe, and do not injure the hair or skin. They are sold in small bottles of 1/2 and 1/4 ounce each. Price 1/6 per bottle.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. A good SKITTLE is being attached to the premises. Ladies and Gentlemen are informed that a good view of the harbor may be enjoyed from the top of this Hotel, by door No. 1, and not through the Bar. WM. SELLER, Proprietor.

OF GOOD WINE. JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE BOUQUE, FINE COGNAC. The following Choice Brands: NAPOLÉON CABINET, BOUQUE, GOLD MEDAL, VERMOREL, and others. And for sale by WM. SELLER, Proprietor.

NOTICE. FROM THIS DATE I HAVE GIVEN the full control of my business of Carriage Making and General Blacksmithing to my Foreman, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, and all contracts made by him will receive my approval. A General Assortment of CARBIDE and WOODWORK constantly on hand and made to order upon Reasonable Terms. Victoria, April 25th 1870. WM. SELLER.

ARTHUR FELLOWS Commission Buyer and Shipping Agent. PURCHASES AT AUCTION AND SALE. Gives particular attention to the purchase and shipping of goods in the Colonies. Orders may be left with LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, all Gm. WANTED. BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as Clerk, Storekeeper, or any similar employment, who would also engage, if a good Cook, Landlord, and householder. Address: 'R23,' at this office.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

THE FENIANS INVADE CANADA!

PRINCE ARTHUR GONE TO THE FRONT!

Fighting on the Border!!

O'Neill Arrested by the United States Authorities!!!

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, May 23—A resolution inquiring into the state of trade with the British Provinces was rejected. A bill passed exempting vessels engaged in internal and coastwise navigation and fisheries from paying tonnage dues.

CINCINNATI, May 23—It is rumored here that a party of 50 Fenians leave this city tonight for Rouse's Point to join O'Neill. At the meeting at the Fenian armory last night a successful attempt was made to raise funds. Fitzgerald predicted it would end in a miserable fizzle and tend to rivet the chains of iron rather than weaken them.

NEW YORK, May 23—It is rumored that 2,000 Fenians left Brooklyn last night for Canada. Others in small numbers are reported moving from Albany, Rochester and Auburn.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 23—Two companies were shipped from Burlington to-day for the frontier and another large body is on the way by boat from Plattsburg. All the double teams in the streets at Burlington are engaged for use to-night.

BUFFALO, May 23—A Fenian move is about to-night. Large bodies of veterans have left home, but whether to aid Bismarck or invade the neighboring frontier is unknown. The city is full of Fenians, quartered among their friends. There is no indication of a further move to-night.

WASHINGTON, May 23—The British Minister is to arbitrate between the United States and Brazil in claims for indemnity for the seizure of the whaling ship Canada, by the latter, many years ago. It is reported that the President will appoint Gen. Milman Marston of New Hampshire, Governor of Idaho.

FOURKEMPER, May 24—Three carloads of men passed here on the Hudson River railroad last night at midnight. All purchased tickets over the Niagara railroad. They were unarmed and supposed to be Fenians.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 24—The town is in an excitement over the projected Fenian raid on Canada. The excitement is greater than at any time since 1866. The Irish in various portions of the State are proceeding in large numbers to St. Albans, where they are being joined by hundreds from the east and west, especially from towns along Lake Champlain. A company raised here last night went for St. Albans from Washington and Warren and Rensselaer counties, N.Y. More are expected to-day. Large numbers of men go by Lake Champlain to Lake St. Albans to be joined by others from Boston's Point.

MONTPELIER, May 24—The Fenians are in active motion along the line. Large numbers of men from Boston, Concord, Manchester and other points are waiting transportation. St. Albans, May 24—Reliable reports state that several teams loaded with Irish men are on the road toward the line. Companies arrived from Burlington last night and have started for Fairfield. The steamer Outlook was chartered to bring men from Port Henry. There are no Government troops or militia here.

ROCHESTER, May 24—Carloads of Fenians passed through here this morning going east. A few Fenians from southern counties passed through here last night.

ST. ALBANS, May 24—Hundreds of strangers are arriving and departing. All have a military bearing. WASHINGTON, May 24—The President has issued a proclamation against illegal military enterprises against Canada, warning persons taking part therein that they forfeit all rights to protection from U.S. Government, and are joining all U.S. officers to use all lawful authority to prevent such unlawful proceedings and arrest and bring to justice all such persons.

The Fenian cutter Lincoln is ordered to the Seal Islands or St. Paul and St. George to aid in supporting the destitute inhabitants. She is expected to start within ten days. Capt. Charles Bryant, revenue agent, goes in her with assistants from the treasury department to take charge of the island.

ST. LOUIS, May 24—Large numbers of armed Fenians left the city this morning for the east.

BUFFALO, May 24—Fenian leaders and men are quietly concentrating at the rendezvous.

CHAMPLAIN, May 24—All telegraph lines leading here and the cable across the St. Lawrence River were cut last night by Fenians. Many arrived to-day. There is much excitement at Malone, where arms, ammunition and provisions have been stored since March and which last night were put in motion for the Canadian rendezvous. Volunteers were drilling at Prescott. The battery is ordered there from Ottawa. The American consul at Prescott reports that Gen. Sherman will be here to-morrow with sufficient American regulars to prevent invasion.

NEW YORK, May 25—Gen. O'Neill has ordered all soldiers of the Fenian Brotherhood in this eastern States to meet at St. Albans and those living west to move eastward towards Malone, all to assemble in the neighborhood of the Vermont and New York frontier. It is said the entire movement is made against the wishes of the present executive council and legislative branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and contrary to the judgment of members of O'Neill's cabinet. Disaster and defeat are expected. Only 1,000 men are said to be marching on Canada. The officers in command of the raid are, Gen. O'Neill, Col. Connelly, Col. Lewis, Col. Clingman and Col. Leisner. The Red River expedition is authorized by the entire Brotherhood and is acting under the direction of the executive council. It is reported that 500 men with officers left this city yesterday for the border.

CHICAGO, May 25—There is considerable excitement among Fenians here over O'Neill's

threatened raid. A rumor is current of several hundred having left this city within the last few days to join the forces on the border. Private advices deny the truth of similar reports from Milwaukee and Boston. The Board of Trade excursion party to California arrived here last night and will leave to-day.

ALBANY, May 25—One hundred Fenians left here by train last night for the west. There is great excitement. Three hundred wanted to go, but transportation could not be furnished. A public Fenian meeting will be held to-night.

ST. ALBANS, May 24—Four hundred Fenians arrived by train and with one or two hundred more from this vicinity will go immediately to Franklin, opposite Pigeon Hill, Canada. They have abundance of arms, ammunition and artillery and are commanded by Col. Connelly. The Canadian Government has sent fifteen carloads of infantry and artillery to Pigeon Hill. Warm work is expected.

FOURKEMPER, May 25—A U.S. battery, bound for Ogdenburg, passed here to-night. The Fenian Generals Gleason and Davis have also gone North.

NEW YORK, May 25—The Canadian news creates a great sensation. Eight thousand men are reported to have left here, and as many more have enlisted since. Honor says Fitzhugh Lee is to command. Also, that seven hundred U.S. troops have started for the border.

Telegrams from St. Albans state that the Fenians entered Canada from Franklin, Vermont, and attacked Freelingburg, defeating the Canadian military in a skirmish with a loss of several killed and wounded.

ROCHESTER, May 25—Reports at headquarters state that the advanced guard occupied Pigeon Hill, the Sixth Rifles falling back without firing a gun.

The Grand Trunk railroad is torn up for quite a distance to capture a cattle train. OGDENBURG, May 25—Five hundred Fenians and a hundred wagons of ammunition passed through Malone last night. Four hundred more are at St. Albans.

Colonel Morby, Confederate guerrilla, is here organizing cavalry forces.

ST. ALBANS, May 25—The Fenians crossed the border at noon to-day under command of Gen. O'Neill and were soon after surprised by a volley from a force of Canadian concealed beside the road. The fire was returned and sharp discharges were kept up for some time. One Fenian was killed and one wounded. The U.S. Marshal Foster and his deputy witnessed the skirmish, and shortly afterwards, when O'Neill had gone to the right of his command, arrested him, notwithstanding his refusal to surrender, and brought him in a carriage to this place. He was taken before the U.S. Commissioner for violation of the neutrality laws and in default of \$20,000 bail was committed to Burlington jail. The arrest of O'Neill has fallen like a wet blanket on the Fenians and reports from the front to-night say they are badly demoralized. The Fenians fought well, but evidently were not reinforced as expected. There are not over 500 men about the scene of the skirmish, where ammunition for fully four times that number has been provided. It is reported that many Fenians are returning to St. Albans. About one hundred and twenty arrived from the south last night. Unless the Fenians are heavily reinforced the movement will be a failure.

Later intelligence says two Fenians were killed and two wounded. One of the killed was Lieut. Murray of a Boston company. Some U.S. artillery has arrived here from Plattsburg and more is expected to-morrow. It is rumored that Gen. Meade will soon be here. The streets are lively to-night. Several companies of British regulars are on the way to the front. Great excitement prevails all along the border.

Canada.

MONTREAL, May 24—Government has received information of a threatened Fenian demonstration on the frontier. The news does not excite immediate alarm except in connection with the Red River expedition. It is believed the frontier alarm is a feint to disguise an attack on the Red River expedition when it reaches the wilderness and to prevent reinforcements being sent on. Dispatches from Ottawa state that considerable alarm prevails about the fate of the expedition. It is said to have received promises of Fenian aid on condition of establishing a separate, independent republic in the heart of the continent. A fire in Quebec destroyed over 600 houses and two new ships. The Fenians have cut the wires in the south—particulars not learned.

MONTREAL, May 25—Dispatches from Quebec give details of the great fire in the suburbs of that city. Five or six thousand persons are homeless. Several hundred thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed. The fire originated in a baker's shop and though troops were called out, houses were blown up, all efforts to check the fire were fruitless. Two men are missing and a number of accidents occurred. The homeless people are lodged by the Corporation.

TORONTO, May 24—Active preparations are being made to oppose the Fenians. Troops left Montreal to-night for St. Johns and the East frontier. Troops were also sent to Prescott and the Niagara frontier. The Grand Trunk Brigade is called out.

MONTREAL, May 25—The Fenians are at Trout River, Huntingdon county, and intend to cross. Six hundred volunteers have left for the frontier, and the 68th regiment is expected from Quebec. The Fenians at Pigeon Hill, numbering 3,000, are throwing up intrenchments. The Prince Consort's Own Rifles have gone to the front with the Montreal volunteers to attack them. Prince Arthur goes in Col. Russell's staff. A battery of artillery has gone to the front. All the troops in the city are ready to move. It is thought the military authorities will not attempt to check the invaders near the border but allow them to come some distance into the country so as to get a good chance at them.

TORONTO, May 25—The news is received that O'Neill was arrested by the U.S. authorities and is now jailed at St. Albans. The Fenians attacked the Home Guards at Cook's Corners but they were repulsed with several killed and wounded. No lives lost on the Canadian side.

Australia.

In general or provincial politics there is nothing material to note. Mr. Ball has re-

signed his seat in the General Assembly for Manganell and the Superintendent, Mr. Gillies, is a candidate for the vacant seat. Our gold field is at present laboring under considerable depression consequent on an over-speculation. But the yield of the gold field is steadily increasing, and safe mining property finds buyers at its actual value.

Lyster & Smith were giving opera in the interior towns of Australia. There was much rejoicing in Aneland, Sydney and other ports over the prospects of steamer communication with San Francisco.

There was much complaint at Sydney of dulness in business. The bark Washington arrived at Auckland, April 2nd, only sixty days from San Francisco.

New Zealand.

We have Auckland, New Zealand, dates of April 2d. From the Southern Cross we glean the following: The Government received a dispatch from Opotiki, yesterday, which contained the following important news: On the 25th of March Ropata attacked the Marateta pa, and captured it after an hour's engagement. Owing to the slight resistance offered, Ropata did not think Te Kooti was present, which was actually the case. The garrison abandoned the pa after an hour's fighting, the fugitives falling into the hands of Major Kemp, who was marching down after taking prisoners—all Whakatohea up the river.

The total number killed on the enemy's side is nineteen; prisoners taken, over 300. No loss reported by Major Ropata.

Te Kooti has escaped with about twenty followers. His track lay toward the Waikanae, but he must have doubled back, as a following party reached Te Ponga and found the Urewera had all deserted him. Rakaraku and some others have also got off; but Hakarala is killed.

From Kilaeau we learn that the volcano is quite active, the Great South Lake having overflowed and the lava from it running into and filling up the depression in the centre of the crater formed during the convulsions of 1868. Several severe shocks of earthquake have been felt in the districts of Hile and Kau during the past few weeks; one of some three weeks ago was the most severe that has been felt since the earthquake times of two years ago.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—The schooner Norway left here April 28th, discharged her freight at Port Townsend, thence to Seattle May 6th, 8 days from San Francisco. From Seattle, where she took a cargo of 340,000 ft. lumber, she returned here to-day, having made the round trip in 26 days, the shortest but one on record.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—Flour—There is little demand and more disposition to favor buyers. Superfine \$4 87 @ 45. Extra \$5 87 @ 86.

Wheat—Good milling \$1 25. Barley—Dull at \$1 10 @ 1 35, the latter an extreme figure. Oats—Dull at \$1 50 @ 2. Potatoes—Firm at \$1 40 @ 1 50.

Arrived—Sohr, Norway, Tacoma; steamer Moses Taylor, Portland. Sailed—Barkentine Grace Roberts, Port Ludlow.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, May 26—Steamer California is advertised to sail for San Francisco on June 1st, and the propeller California for Victoria on June 4th.

ANNUAL REGATTA

ON THE ARM OVER THE USUAL COURSE. JUNE 20TH, 1870. Accession Day.

PATRONAGE OF H. E. GOV. MUSGRAVE AND ADMIRAL FARQUHAR.

COMMITTEE. Captain Lyons, R. N. Captain Home, R. N. Captain Mack, R. N. Captain Egerton, R. N. Hon. P. Harkin, Mayor.

R Barnaby, Esq. Godfrey Brown, Esq. R. Russell, Esq. Capt Cooper. A. S. Elliot, Esq. J. Fell, Esq. L. Franklin, Esq. G. G. G. Esq. J. Garcke, Esq. D. W. Higgins, Esq. R. H. Johnson, Esq. G. J. Jay, Esq. M. F. Johnston, Esq. J. Lowe, Esq. A. Murgrove, Esq. H. Nathan, Esq. C. E. Pooley, Esq. Capt Baynatt. J. S. Bayne, Esq. G. I. Stuart, Esq. Capt Swanson. J. A. Tinkler, Esq. A. Tinkler, Esq. O. Thomas, Esq. J. H. Turner, Esq. J. Veal, Esq. W. O. Ward, Esq. H. L. Wood, Esq. J. W. White, Esq. J. W. White, Esq. J. W. White, Esq.

Prices, the amount of which will be published shortly will be offered for the following Races: 1st—Scully's Race—Two pair souls, no harness. 2nd—Blinck's Race in Ship's Boat. 3rd—Single Oared Race. 4th—Four Oared Race. 5th—Four Oared Race. 6th—Cannon Race. 7th—Cannon Race. 8th—Four Oared Race—No Coxswain. 9th—Duck Hunt. The usual Rules will be observed. The Committee will make arrangements to convey the public to and from the George free of charge. By order of the Committee, H. MORGAN, Hon. Secy.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES—A most important remedy in cases of INFLUENZA OR EMPHYSEMA.

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PLANKS—MORTGAGES, DEEDS, ETC. BY THE BRITISH COLONIST Job Printing Office.

SPROAT & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE:

ALB—Bass and Allotops in qts. POTTER—Byass in qts. BRANDY—Hennessy in oak and oak, Martell in oak, Jules Robin & Co in X oaks and oak. RUM—33 O P in puns, hds and blis. WHISKEY—Camelback in oak, Scotch and Irish in case. OLD TOM—Swaine, Boord & Co. in oak and case. Bernard & Co's GENEVA—Red and green. GERRY—In oak and case. PORT—In oak and case. CHAMPAGNE—Chisnot and pinta GUARANTEED, Curacao. Maraschino, Cherry Cordial, ORANGE BITTERS.

LANDSBERGER & CO'S OAL WINES.

TEA—In chests and boxes, a choice selection.

CANDLES

SOAP ZANTE CURRANTS KLMM RAISINS JAMS and JELLIES BOTTLED FRUITS PICKLES—Grosse and Blackwells. Tea & Ferris Sauce. THE SAUCE.

ARROWROOT, SAGO, TAPIOCA

Patent Groats and Barley. Pearl Barley. Taylor & Bros Mustard, C. Jockey Tobacco.

WHITE LEAD—Nos 1 and 2, in kegs

PAINTS IN KEGS BOILER PLATES FERROUS IRON CARS—Eley Bros. MILL BELTING LAMP CHIMNIES COOKS INDIAN MUSKETS

MADDER, PRINTS CARPETS HEARTH RUGS CRIMEAN SHIRTS CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS HESSIANS BURLAPS BAGGING CANVAS FARPAULING TENT-DUCK &c., &c., &c.

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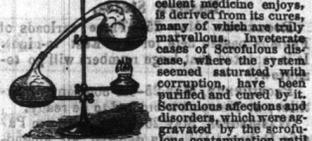
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NOTICE FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will only accept COIN for DEBITS as well as other payments to be made to me.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. In various cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every portion of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt taint of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of emaciating or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. As it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in a long list of organs, or its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul necroses on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and at length, cured, by the use of the Sarsaparilla: It is St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworms, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Piles, Epilepsy, Neurosis, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Supplies of Fenian and Mercantile Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Obstructions, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found on our wrapper, and supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Gravel, Gonorrhoea, or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a powerful restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Depressed, Sleepless, and troubled with various complaints, or who are afflicted with the symptoms of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon its use.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use in every country and among all classes, as this mild, but efficient, purgative. The obvious reason is, that it is more reliable and far more effective than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures, and the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in climate, containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them from heat, makes them pleasant to take, while being perfectly harmless can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood, and to induce into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their regular action to health, and by correcting whatever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure: For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaints and various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Stomach Distention, Jaundice or Green Stools, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the liquid action of the bowels, but one mild dose is generally required. For Constipation, Great Travel, Distention of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the downward action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a diuretic. For Suppression, a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by stimulating the system. For Stomachic Distention, the stomach and bowels, into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often indicated where no serious derangement exists. As who take tolerably well, often find that doses of these Pills makes them feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the system's apparatus.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, & C.

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Kangaroo, the new and most agreeable Toilet Water, Prepared from the Flower of Japan.

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Miranda, Ylang-ylang and Necessaire Oil.

Wardley's Glycerine and Lime Juice.

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A LARGE STOCK OF BATHING AND TURKISH SPONGES, And a General Assortment of Toilet Articles.

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notified and Importer of every gun, rifle, and other articles of small arms, and of every description of English and American Firearms.

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NOTICE.

DURING HIS ABSENCE FROM THE Colony Kenneth McKenzie of Lakes Hill, Victoria District, holds my Power of Attorney.

ALEXANDER WATSON, my Atty.

Victoria, 10th May, 1870.

